

The North Adams Transcript.

VOLUME 8.

THE NORTH ADAMS DAILY TRANSCRIPT, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 31, 1898.

NUMBER 262

SAMUEL CULLY & CO

Ready Made Department.

The range of styles and variety of cloths in the tailor-made garments never before showed to such advantage the wonderful stidies that have been made in the manufacture of ladies' tailor-made wear.

A jacket or suit that fits holds the secret of ease and grace. Not an ill-fitting garment in the whole stock—such is the secret of success in our cloak and suit department.

Suit for \$12.

Ladies' suits made of all wool imported Monoco serges, body and sleeves of jackets lined with rhadame lining, skirt lined with percaline, all seams are finished, velvet binding. As an example of our good values we offer them at \$12.

Dress Skirts.

These garments come in large variety of cloths, prices and styles. Great care has been taken that they should hang just right; thus an important point of a well fitting skirt was secured. Prices range from 98c to \$20.

SAMUEL CULLY & CO

THE APPETITE

Is dull when the March winds blow, but we will endeavor to help you to restore it to a normal condition and also to keep it really healthy by furnishing you with the best table supplies at the most reasonable price.

Eggs, I offer you only those coming direct from the producer, 20 eggs for 25 cents.

Creamery butter, and there is none better, 25 cents per pound.

Canton Ginger 25 cents per pot.

Crosse & Blackwell's Malt Vinegar 15 cents a bottle.

New Olives, new finest Sublime Lucca Oil, new Maple Sugar.

Will have New Maple Syrup in a few days.

MVN Braman.

12 STATE STREET.
TELEPHONE 2-20.

WE NEVER ADVERTISE

a thing we do not have. We never advertise a bargain if we cannot give you an unusual value for your money. Just now we offer exceptional inducements in

Men's Clothing AND Furnishings.

To make ready for new stock we will make up suits, overcoats and trousers, at about one-fourth less than real value. Same way with different lines of furnishings.

P. J. BOLAND.

BY TELEGRAPH. STRUGGLE FOR PEACE.

President McKinley States His Position. Gratified at Milder Sentiment in Congress.

Washington, March 31.—Congress will wait for the President. The wild excitement in that body which accompanied the war resolutions has quieted rapidly. Speaker Reed turned the crisis yesterday, and the President will work in harmony from this time on.

How long congress will wait for results from President McKinley's policy no one here knows. But a long wait will not be necessary. The president expects a decisive answer from Spain within a few days. The end of the week will bring it at the latest. If victory for the president is not shown by this answer, he will not ask congress to wait again. It would be almost impossible to curb the members after an unsatisfactory reply.

The delegation of congressmen from the faction wanting an instant demand for free Cuba visit the president this afternoon. The prominent leaders expect that they will be satisfied after seeing him to stay action till he gives the word. The way will then be clear for him in what he called this morning the struggle for peace.

It is thought that the orders issued from Havana last night and this morning rescinding the humanitarian reconcentration orders, and allowing the laborers to return to their country homes is a forecast of what Spain's answer to the president may be. Spain may claim that the island is so far populated that the crowding into the cities is unnecessary. Also that the removal of these inhumanities takes away cause for our interference. I have heard congressmen speak of this, and their declarations are firm. As a bluff it will not work.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

To Members of Congress. Gratified at Their Milder Sentiment.

Washington, March 31.—The President stated the situation today to members of congress substantially as follows: The administration is simply waiting for definite responses from Madrid to negotiations now in progress and all will depend on the effect of these.

The administration desires to avoid anything like undue haste in acting in matters so fraught with the gravest consequences. It is a struggle for peace so far. If national honor and dignity would permit, it was hoped that the issue would come to a definite and early adjustment. It can be settled peaceably it will be gratifying, and if a satisfactory conclusion cannot be reached within the day the administration will still hope for it to be effected before the week closes.

There should be no rabid or cold talk. Cool judgement should dictate action in a matter which involves national honor and which will either bring country out of the crisis peacefully with credit or plunge it into war.

The President further expressed gratification that the sentiment of congress favored the giving of a little longer time for the administration to act, and cited the necessity for awaiting the final effect of dispatches in process of communication between the two governments.

The General Situation

Washington, March 31.—The president is waiting to find out whether Spain will accept the proposition made to the Sagasta government through Minister Woodford. He has specifically represented that the only measure which will satisfy the American people is the complete and absolute independence of Cuba, and that the easiest way to bring that about is for Spain to surrender the control of the island to the Cubans and accept in lieu of her sovereignty a money indemnity. The exact amount of that indemnity has not been suggested, but in the minds of the president and his advisers \$200,000,000 would be the proper figure.

If Spain accepts this offer the withdrawal of her troops and the hauling down of her flag must take place immediately the terms are agreed upon. There will be no long delay between the time of nominal acceptance and the actual evacuation of the island by Spain. The president has also informed Spain that it is necessary for her without delay to signify her intentions.

That is the exact situation today, and until it is known whether Spain will agree to surrender the control of the island for money, it cannot be said whether peace will be maintained, or whether or not the United States will be forced to declare war in behalf of suffering humanity.

The interest of Spain so plainly dictates a settlement which would avert a war for which she is not ready, and which would inevitably result in the loss of Cuba, by accepting a settlement under which, instead of losing \$200,000,000 more, she would get back \$200,000,000 of what she has already lost, that President McKinley refuses to believe that she will not pocket her pride and make it.

It ought to be distinctly understood that, while President McKinley has given his approval of the plan to have the Cubans pay the Spanish government an indemnity for independence, according to the offer of General Gomez, of \$200,000,000, he has not offered it to Spain on behalf of the United States. It is the proposition of financiers who have taken up the suggestion of General Gomez, the Rothschilds on the other side and J. Pierpont Morgan on this side being the leaders in organizing

what is practically a syndicate trading in the leading bankers of New York, London, Paris and Madrid, organized to promote the adoption and then the execution of the indemnity plan.

The United States government has not made itself responsible in any of President McKinley's propositions for this scheme, although it may be drawn into obligations on its account, as the United States guarantor, if Spain adopts it, as the Cubans have already done, and the United States may, therefore, be forced into close relations with the republic of Cuba to the extent of administering its fiscal affairs for the purpose of this plan, for it would not allow a foreign government or any combination of governments to interfere.

It ought to be understood that the details of the proposition which President McKinley hopes to see Spain accept yet remain to be worked out. He has not put them as definitely as the newspaper have put them for him. He has said in indemnity, for example, but he has not named the amount of the indemnity, and he has said that the steps to independence must be taken rapidly, but he has not named the exact time.

Never before until now has the Spanish government even for a moment entertained such propositions. Now in the stress of the present emergency, with declarations of war introduced in the American congress, Spain has reluctantly consented to consider them. This in itself has given lively hope of satisfactory results, but it involves a grave crisis in Spain, and it cannot be foretold what the final action at Madrid will be. Until yesterday it was believed that Spain would indignantly reject a proposition involving the independence of Cuba or American intervention or the disappearance of the Spanish flag from the island either through purchase by the Cubans or otherwise. There was the best of reason for the official belief that, as between peace and war on these propositions, Spain would choose war, but more hope apparently is entertained here of Spain being in a yielding mood as the American plans for solution are being carefully weighed with a view to a final decision. As stated, that answer is believed to only be a question of perhaps two or three days. When it is received the future course of this government will be determined. It is the view of the administration that the present week will shape the policy of the future, whether it is to be one of peace or one of war.

Naturally this critical juncture has occasioned the greatest interest here, coupled with no little excitement as word was passed about that the last stage in the negotiations with Spain was reached. Many representative men of congress, senators and representatives, called at the White House and conferred with the president.

To the leaders in congress the president stated that definite results were expected from Madrid by Friday. This served to allay the intense feeling which had been manifested in congress, and through the influence of the leaders further action by the senate and house was for the time being deferred.

At the capital excitement was unabated. The meeting of the senate committee on foreign relations occasioned a great deal of interest because of the many warlike resolutions which were referred to that committee. On the house side there was an intensity of feeling. After the vote on the Bailey resolution, many members went to the White House to confer with the president and to express to him their hope that something might be promised which would relieve the strained situation. The assurance of the president was given to these members that by Friday night at the latest something definite could be expected.

The greatest secrecy prevails in many bureaus of the war and navy departments in regard to the various projects of defense and naval movements now going on. Captain Crowninshield of the bureau of navigation has issued the following order: "Officers, clerks and all employees of the bureau are forbidden to make public any information concerning the movements of ships, orders to officers or other official business of the bureau except they have personal and explicit permission from me."

The senate committee on foreign relations has agreed to postpone the completion of the committee's work on the Cuban situation for a few days in order to afford time to the president to continue his diplomatic negotiations with the Spanish authorities. This concession was the result of a request by the president, and it was granted without any murmur of dissent. Previous to this action the president had been very frankly informed that neither the committee nor the senate would be disposed to acquiesce in any agreement for an armistice. This opposition is understood to have been made clear on behalf of the joint Republican and Democratic steering committees of the senate, and it is understood that this government would not press the matter.

The president freely admitted to visiting senators that the negotiations with Spain were rapidly approaching a crisis, and felt quite confident a conclusion would be reached by Friday night at the latest. He asked that in view of this fact no action be taken by either house until after that date, or until the present negotiations could be brought to a close. The representations were of a character to satisfy the committee.

It was stated in a diplomatic quarter that the Spanish government within the last 10 days had addressed a note to the great powers of Europe, fully setting forth the grave aspect of the contra-

BY TELEGRAPH. RESCINDING ORDERS.

Change of Policy in Cuba. Reconcentrados Allowed to Leave the Cities.

Havana, March 31.—Captain General Blanco has issued an important decree, dated March 30, but published this morning, in which he directs an end of the reconcentration in four western provinces of Pinar Del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara.

This is similar to the order issued for the eastern provinces last night, and marks a sudden change in policy.

Germany Takes a Hand.

Berlin, March 31.—Germany has commenced diplomatic representations to Spain relative to the Camaguanes case, and the German cruiser Geier, now on the way to Bahia, has been ordered to get ready to proceed to Cuba if satisfaction is not quickly forthcoming.

Inhuman Order Rescinded.

Washington, March 31.—The Spanish legation here late last night received a cablegram from the governor general of Cuba saying that the captain general reported the pacification of the eastern provinces so far advanced that it had been decided to rescind the reconcentration order in these provinces and allow all subjects of this decree to return to their homes in the country.

To aid in the re-establishment of the reconcentrados upon their farms, the cablegram states, the government will grant them the protection of the Spanish military forces, augmented by local relief committees to look after their immediate needs. Economic kitchens, it says, are to be established to support the reconcentrados while waiting for their first crops to mature and they are to be furnished farming implements and seeds by the government. To supply them with ready money, such of them as are able will be given employment upon public works, and it is asserted by the authorities that these measures will result in the speedy rehabilitation of the rural communities in the eastern provinces. This cablegram was not made public till more than an hour after midnight, and no official comment upon its significance could be secured.

The cabinet council has approved an open credit of 3,000,000 pesetas, to be placed at the disposition of General Blanco to be used in succoring the Spanish reconcentrados and to facilitate means of work for those willing to return to their holdings, with the supply of needed advances to enable them to till the ground.

Admit the Necessity.

Madrid, March 31.—Today will determine, in all probability, what will be Spain's final answer to the representations with the United States and at least inferentially suggesting that the time was now opportune for European influences to be exerted. It is said that this note led to the utterances of Premier Hanotaux in the French chamber last Saturday, and has been the cause of the activity at European capitals within the last few days in connection with Spanish-American affairs. Up to the present time, however, no actual step toward mediation or intervention has been taken by any of the great powers, although there is little doubt that France stands ready to take the initiative if there is the slightest evidence that the United States government will view such a move with favor. The French ambassador at Washington, Mr. Cambot, has received no instructions directing him to tender the good offices of France.

Nevertheless, taking the cue from the remarks of Premier Hanotaux, he has called on Judge Day and has said that if this government at any time feels that the French government can aid in averting the present crisis and maintaining peace, he has no doubt that France will readily undertake to exert such offices as will be acceptable to both powers. It is probable that suggestions have not taken a more formal shape owing to the delicate character of such overtures. A tender of good offices is one of the last resorts of diplomacy, when all other means of averting war seem to be at an end. There is additional difficulty from the fact that when two nations are involved in a crisis extending over a long period of time, the initiative without waiting to consult the desires of this government. This hope has proved vain, however, and it is said on high authority that recent negotiations in Europe have disclosed positively that while the sympathy of some of the continental powers was with Spain, not one of them stood ready to espouse her cause by mediation or any other means. Most had been expected of Austria, owing to the dynastic relations between Austria and Spain, the queen regent of Spain being an Austrian princess and a cousin of the emperor of Austria. Up to the present time, however, Austria has not felt ready to take the initiative alone. The reports from Vienna, that the Austrian minister of foreign affairs had instructed the Austrian representative in Washington to co-operate in the steps to be taken by France, are not borne out by actual developments. The Austrian minister has not been at the state department during the present week, nor have suggestions in this line been received from him. It is a coincidence that the French ambassador, the Austrian minister and the Spanish minister are more closely associated together than any other diplomats in the corps.

A matter that has caused a great deal of excitement is the departure of a Spanish fleet of three vessels.

tations of the American government. It is known that the Spanish ministers admit the desirability, or necessity, of complying with the demands of the United States, and it is only their disinclination to put this willingness into concrete form that the danger lies. The point which General Woodford presses is that in the interests of humanity, hostilities in Cuba must cease immediately. No date was fixed either in the first or in the present note; but the United States is now dwelling upon the meaning of the word immediately, and insisting that Spain accept its general interpretation.

Magic In a Term.

Havana, March 31.—"Armistice" is repeated from lip to lip, as if there were some magic within it to solve the whole problem of Cuban strife. Those, however, who know General Gomez, General Garcia, President Maso and the other leaders best say that all reckon without their host who believe these men will agree to an armistice, even if asked to do so by the United States, unless it is plainly understood that the truce is to be followed by a recognition of "Cuba libre." It is argued that General Gomez, after holding out all through the dry season, will decline to agree to a truce during the rainy months in which the insurgents would have the advantage. On all sides it is regarded as almost certain that if war does come, it will not come until all plans of accommodating difficulties fail.

A Spaniard of high influence, while talking recently with Consul General Lee, said: "The Sagasta ministry will not be compelled to fight to insure self-protection. Sagasta could quiet Spain by proclaiming: 'We have made Cuba an ashpile, a desert. It is no longer worth any outlay of blood or treasure. It is only fit for negroes and mixed bloods. Let it go.' Very few take such a view of the situation, although ignorant Spaniards might be deceived by such a declaration."

Consul General Lee continues as cheerful as sunlight, despite the fact that he was warned last Sunday and Monday of five plots against his life. Of course he does not give credence to such stories, and he is carefully guarded by the government; but continued warnings of this kind are not a pleasant duty. The last story was that he would be poisoned by a bribed employee of his hotel. To this General Lee replied by asking the newspaper correspondents who sit very near him at meal time, in case he is suddenly taken ill, first to shoot his waiter and then to run for a stomach pump.

THE TERRIBLE SWEDE.

Wonderful Rally That Won a Victory For Him.

Seven Round Battle In Chicago For Purse of \$1500.

Knocked His Opponent Bleeding Among the Spectators.

Chicago, March 31.—Hans Olsen, "the terrible Swede" of South Chicago, last night knocked out Daniel Dwyer of Buffalo in seven rounds. The battle was for a purse of \$1500.

In the first, second and third rounds Dwyer had things all his own way. In the first he sent Olsen to the ropes. In the fifth Olsen rallied wonderfully. In the seventh and last round Olsen landed squarely on Dwyer's jaw, sending him to his knees outside the ropes. He picked himself up only to be knocked out by a blow on the chin. Dwyer fell among the spectators unconscious and bleeding, while Olsen received the decision from the referee. Dwyer was badly used up.

To Box For a Championship. Boston, March 31.—The preliminaries in the B. A. A. boxing tournament for the championship of New England were held in the club gymnasium last evening. There were four bouts, two in the 125-pound class and two in the 155-pound class.

The bouts in the 125-pound class were between "Jerry" Buckley of Charlestown and D. Brown of Boston; and "Billy" Keefe of Lawrence and T. Cribb of Boston. Buckley and Keefe were the winners. Keefe defeated Cribb of Boston in easy fashion.

The bouts in the 155-pound class were between J. Fitzpatrick of West Newton and J. Meyers of Cambridge; and G. McCarthy of East Boston and P. Murphy of South Boston. Fitzpatrick and Murphy were the winners. These winners, with the entries in the other classes, will meet in the finals on Saturday evening.

Favors Arbitration.

Hudson, N. Y., March 31.—Commander Ballington Booth of the volunteers of America, when interviewed on the Cuban question, said: "I am in favor of arbitration between the best and ablest minds from civil, commercial and ecclesiastical standpoints. I am unquestionably strong and unwavering for the termination of the barbarous treatment and the miserable state of rule which has so long existed in Cuba."



\$15 Top Coat.

This cut is an exact reproduction of our new '98 Cutting-made Top coat fresh from the tailor's hands. There are none such made to measure or ready to wear as these "Ready-to-wear-and-fit" Cutting-made Top Coats. Short or long, light colored or black, Italian lined or silk lined or silk faced to edge; suitable in style to be worn over a sack coat, a cutaway or a frock coat; at a price to cover within your means, though of superlative style, cloth and cut.

C. H. Cutting & Co.
WHOLESALE RETAILERS—CUTTING CORNER.

JUST THINK OF IT!

A new 7-1-3 octave, walnut case upright piano warranted five years, for \$180. No family that thinks of getting a piano should fail to look into this offering.

Leroy W. Davis, 37 Eagle St.
Up to date music store.

Town Talk

It is the talk of the town that everyone goes where the crowd goes. And the FORCED SALE at The Ray Shoe Co.'s Store of HIGH GRADE GOODS was never offered before in this city and people should not miss an opportunity of their life time. Their stock will be sold out by April 1, as the store is leased to other parties. Come at once to

The Ray Shoe Company.

OPPOSITE WILSON HOUSE.

An Exceptional

Building Lot on Holden Street,

FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES is offered at a very low figure. Right prices and right terms to the right party for desirable property on Glen avenue

Harvey A. Gallup,
BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Every description of Insurance.

PATTON the Jeweler,

Has moved to more commodious quarters at 49 Center Street and has taken the agency for the celebrated Appollo Incon- descent Gas Lamps and Mantles.

Lamps \$1.00.

Mantles 25c.

Spring Lamb Opening.

We have just received the finest and most choice lot of native spring lambs ever brought to North Adams—from the farm of Senator Hickox of South Williamstown.

Other Specialties:

MINT, LETTUCE, RADISHES, TOMATOES. Fresh Vegetables of all kinds. STRAWBERRIES, finest yet received of the crop of 1898.

Butter and Eggs Headquarters.

Strictly fresh eggs 20 for 25c. 7 dozen for \$1.

BEST OF SERVICE. QUICK DELIVERY.

Stockwell & Rosston,

22 Main Street.

Ice of Tested Purity!

2,000 Tons of Ice from the Howland Pond at Zylonite.

To be sold this season by J. H. Orr & Co. Samples of this ice have been inspected by the State Board of Health and pronounced pure. It is reasonably free from snow. Arrangements for the summer's supply can be made now. Telephone 111-2 and your orders will get prompt, careful attention.

J. H. ORR & CO.

AT WILLIAMSTOWN

The Town Clerk's Office—To Care for Weston Field—Class Reception to be Held—Pea Planting in March—The New Fire District.

The Town Clerk's Office.

Town Clerk Noel moved the safe in which Town Clerk Clark formerly kept the town records from the Williamstown Manufacturing Co.'s office to his place of business on Cole avenue Wednesday afternoon. He will have his office in a room in the rear of his store, which will be suitably fitted for the purpose. Mr. Noel in speaking of the stress laid on the location of the office during the campaign said he considered his place as good as any in town, as a large part of his business is in connection with chattel mortgages and is located in the heart of the population that would have most frequent occasion to give them. The office was for many years in the office of the Williamstown Manufacturing company and Mr. Noel thinks if the town could stand that he not object to his location.

The New Fire District.

The town, having voted to include Blackinton in the fire district, is at a loss to know what to do with the sparsely settled section between the present fire district boundary and Blackinton. The farmers, who could have none of the fire district privileges, would probably object to paying fire district taxes and the chances are that a section will have to be left out.

To Care for Weston Field.

J. J. Poland has taken the contract to care for the athletic grounds on Weston field this season. He will keep the track in order, also the road leading from the gate to the grand stand and have full charge of the grounds in every particular. He will also secure apparatus as needed and assist in maintaining order on the grounds on occasions of public gatherings.

Class Reception.

The annual reception to the senior class of the high school will be given by the juniors Friday evening in high school hall. A musical program will be rendered, there will be a promenade, April fool tricks will be played and refreshments will be served. A very pleasant occasion is anticipated.

Pea Planting in March.

Quite a lot of early peas have been planted. One man who has put in a crop says the ground is dryer now than it was any time last season before October. It is not often that any kind of seed is put into the ground in March in this part of the country.

The Fitchburg railroad baggage room, which was badly damaged when the depot was burned, has been thoroughly repaired and covered with a fresh coat of paint.

F. A. Noel has discontinued the meat business in E. B. Noel's market. The latter will continue the grocery business and may put in a stock of meat later.

There was an art exhibition Wednesday afternoon in Hopkins' hall.

Traveling pipers in town Wednesday added another to the many evidences of spring.

John O'Brien is improving his house on West Main street.

Miss Coleman returned Wednesday to her home in Troy after a visit of three weeks with her sister, Mrs. Samuel Fitzpatrick.

Caleb Prindle entertained a party of his high school friends Wednesday evening at the home of his father, George H. Prindle. A sugar cat was one of the leading attractions and the young people had an enjoyable time.

Charles Van Horn, the champion fisherman of northern Berkshire, will tackle the trout April 1, rain or shine, in accordance with his well established custom. He always gets out on the first day of the "open" season regardless of wind or weather, and if the conditions are not too much against him he usually brings home something to show for his day's work. A good trout season is predicted and there are others who are preparing for early work as well as Mr. Van Horn.

A woman claiming to be a dentist was in town the other day looking for rooms suitable for an office. It is not known whether she succeeded in finding satisfactory quarters. A woman practicing dentistry would be a novelty in this section.

Miss Bentley of Boston is visiting her sister, Miss Grace Bentley.

Mrs. Mary Mullen has moved from Mrs. Henrietta Cole's house on West Main street into the Hosford house on Spring street.

The King's Daughters of St. John's church had a pleasant gathering in the parish room Tuesday evening. An interesting feature was a paper on "Mission Work" read by Miss Cordelia Paige. Refreshments were served.

M. S. Eaker, agent for the sale of the Underwriter's fire extinguisher, has sold six extinguishers to the college, two to W. O. Adams and two to the French church.

N. J. Lawler of Greenfield, deputy collector of internal revenue, was in town Wednesday on official business.

Mrs. Margaret Hannum and daughter, Miss Laura, of North Adams, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Torrey for a day or two.

James Lee has resigned as president of the Helping Hand society in the White Oaks.

The college term closes next Tuesday for the Easter recess of nine days and the third and last term of the year will open April 14.

It is reported that a French family who recently came from Canada have become alarmed by the war talk and returned to their native soil.

Miss Marjorie Burr is home from Wellesley college for the Easter vacation. Miss Elizabeth Orr has returned from New York, where she attended the spring military openings.

J. T. Wells is making some alterations in his confectionery store, one half of

which is to be occupied by Jeweler Randall of Greylock April 15. Mr. Wells will have his ice cream tables for ladies in a room between this store and his millinery store so that it will be easily accessible from either place.

Mr. and Mrs. George Moore of Bennington, Vt., visited in town Wednesday.

Pyrocura.

An absolute cure for piles. A home remedy, endorsed by home people. North Adams druggists sell it.

LITTLE CARL.

He Was Deaf and Dumb, but Was "The Nicest Little Boy in the World."

Poor little Carl! He could not hear a word we said, and he could not speak to us, for he was deaf and dumb. But, oh, his bright eyes! They were much more quick to see than mine or yours, and sometimes they seemed fairly to talk.

When he was 4 years old, he began to go to the little kindergarten on the corner, and he marched with the children, played with them in their games and also learned sewing, weaving and every pretty work.

Every morning when he went in he smiled and waved his hand to the children—his little, soft, white hand—and that was the way he said "Good morning." And they smiled and waved back. They loved little Carl, and all wanted to sit by him every day. Of course they could not all sit by him at once, but Miss Petrie arranged that they should take turns, and that made it pleasant.

When they played "The Five Knights," they chose him for the "precious child," and in the game of "The Mice" little Carl was always a mouse. Only once, when there was a new little boy who did not understand, Miss Petrie had to speak about it.

"Harold," she said, "will you kindly choose Carl to be a mouse? Carl does make such a nice mouse."

It was funny the way Fanny forgot herself once in the guessing game. Jamie was blindfolded and Carl was sent out of the room while the children sang:

"Oh, how great is our pleasure, While together we play, When alone without playmates We are never so gay."

"But we see by our number That a playmate we miss, Can you tell us, dear Jamie, Who the missing one is?"

When the handkerchief was taken from Jamie's eyes, he looked all around, but among so many he could not think who the missing one was.

So Miss Petrie said, "You may tell him something about the one who is gone, to help him to guess."

"It's a little boy," said Lela. "With a white waist on," said Dorothy.

"He has blue eyes and curly hair," said Ralph.

"And he can't talk at all," said Fanny. "And his name is Carl."

Such a mistake for Fanny to make! You should have heard the children laugh. And Fanny laughed, too, as soon as she saw what she had done.

Well, after this something wonderful happened.

You see, Miss Petrie felt very sorry for Carl because he could not talk like the rest, and she made up her mind to teach him some words if she could.

She had never taught words to a deaf and dumb child, but she knew others had done it, and she thought she would do her best anyhow. So every afternoon she sent for Carl to come to her, and she tried to teach him to talk.

First she said "cup" right on his arm.

"He can feel it," she said, "though he cannot hear it, and learn to say it that way. Then she spoke the word plainly, with her face close to his, so he would see how her lips moved, and pointed to a cup and put her fingers on his throat to let him know what she wanted.

She tried it over and over again, and he tried, too, as hard as he could, and after many days, oh, a great many days—this is really true—little Carl said "cup."

For that is the way things come to those who keep trying.

When the children are ready to play their games, they form a circle, and one child goes in the center and chooses a game. And one day when they had made a good circle and were all standing nicely Miss Petrie said:

"Children, I told you that Carl could say 'cup.' Well, now he has learned 'hop,' and if he will say it for us this morning then we will all hop, and that will be Carl's game."

So she beckoned him to the center of the circle and, bending over him, said "hop" first on his arm and then with her face close to his, and after trying two or three times little Carl said "hop" very plainly. Then Miss Petrie caught hold of him and began to hop, and the children followed, hop-hopping around in a circle, and laughed so hard all the time (for being pleased about Carl) that they could scarcely keep their balance on one foot that way. Carl's blue eyes—how they danced! And he hopped as well as the rest and seemed to enjoy his game very much.

And Fanny said then, as she used often to say about him, "I think Carl's the nicest little boy in the world."

And Ralph replied, speaking for the rest, as he was apt to do, "Yes, that's just what we think—the nicest little boy in the world."—Mary Elizabeth Stone in Independent.

The Naughty Mouse.
In a pretty little house
Lived a naughty little mouse,
Who used to steal the butter and the cheese,
And of other things so nice.
This mouse would take a slice
Without so much as saying, "If you please."

But one day there came a cat
That was very sleek and fat,
And when next the mouse peeped out behind
The door,
The cat put out her paws
And caught him with her claws,
And the naughty mouse could steal no more.

LEWIS CARROLL.

Two Widely Different Personalities Wrapped Up in One Man.

In St. Nicholas there are two tributes to the late Rev. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, known to generations of young readers as Lewis Carroll, author of "Alice in Wonderland." An editorial note says: "Surely two names represent two very different men—one an English clergyman and for 20 years lecturer on mathematics at Christ Church college, Oxford, author of many volumes on his special subject, honored by his fellows, and peer of England's distinguished men of learning; the other the merriest, quaintest of story tellers, whose name is known everywhere by thousands of English speaking readers, young and old."

Dear Lewis Carroll, bright, delightful, propensities, gifted with a wonderful imagination, yet so modest and shy that he told almost in a whisper the story of "Alice in Wonderland" that made all England shake with laughter. "Through the Looking Glass" was issued, one may say, as a profound public secret, and he was bashfully, secretly, into the world.

"The Hunting of the Snark" is one of the jolliest, most audacious little books ever written. To the very last their author shrank from any mention of these delightful works as though they were an offense to his other self—that profound, serious scholar whose discourses, lectures and bewildering mathematical problems would have sent Lewis Carroll scurrying into the first hiding place in Wonderland.

One day, about ten years ago, the writer, according to a friend, stood in the large seminar study of Mr. Dodgson at Christ Church college. As we entered the room we could see at first only the heavy table, with piles of pamphlets and great leather volumes upon it, and around it books, books and more books—ponderous and worn eaten (we felt sure they were worn eaten). Then a slight but stately figure rose from somewhere in the shadow behind an open volume. With a nervous little cough he came forward, bowing so slightly as to give a new meaning to the word "prized delight" at our coming that for an instant we felt awed and subdued. Next we realized that he was bashful, actually timid! But, later, his gentle voice, his grave, kindly eyes and his gracious words satisfied us that he really was the man whose genial letter, crossing the seas, had made us regard him as a friend.

Among other subjects, he spoke pleasantly of St. Nicholas and of young Americans, but in the most delicate manner possible we ventured an allusion to "Alice in Wonderland" instantly his brow clouded—there came a sudden reserve of manner, a silent, dignified "Spurn me!" that changed the conversation to magic. We realized that we were speaking to the Rev. Charles L. Dodgson of Christ Church, England, and not to the Lewis Carroll, author of "Alice's Adventures" and "Through the Looking Glass." Yes, it was the great thinker—the scholar and mathematician—whom we were visiting and who when our pleasant call was ever solemnly bade us goodbye. And there was no thought of the March Hare or of Father William in our minds as we went softly down the dark stairway, out into the sunlight of the grand old quadrangle of Christ Church college.

And yet, do you know, we felt inwardly sure that in some briar jabberwocky way Mr. Dodgson secretly loved little Alice and her adventures and at heart was not sorry, after all, that he had written them.

Besides the editorial the following poem, by Abbie Farwell Brown, is printed, dedicated to Lewis Carroll:

This was that brave adventurer
Upon an unknown sea,
Who found the fair, fair Wonderland—
Ere golden years had fled—
Of little children faintly dreamed,
All laughing out in glee.

Far, far away his vessel sailed,
Through a single night,
Until it reached that magic shore
No man had ever seen before—
The children's land for evermore
He gave them as their right.

And since that voyage venturesome
On every night and day
That pilot with a shipful new
Of happy children for his crew—
Of grown up folk a favored few—
Has sailed the Wonderland.

And if upon tomorrow's ship
No pilot should appear,
So many children everywhere
Have learned from him the thoroughfare
To Wonderland, they still will dare
To sail without a fear.

But, oh, their little hearts will ache,
And, oh, their eyes will dim,
Through a single night,
Each child will sit a little while
And, thinking, will forget to smile—
For sailing without him.

The Original Navel Orange Tree.
Over in the orangery at the agricultural department is the parent tree of all the navel oranges in the United States. Every orchard of navel oranges in Florida, Louisiana, Colorado, Arizona and California came from it. And the shipments of this kind of fruit from California alone have reached 10,000 carloads a year. This particular tree, which is still bearing, came from Bahia, Brazil, but is said to be a native of southern China. William Saunders, the horticulturist of the department, having heard that they had a seedling orange in Brazil, sent down for a plant. When it came it was carefully nurtured and grew with surprising vigor. The second year, when Mr. Saunders was on his way to the agricultural department one morning he picked up in the gutter back of the wholesale fruit market on Louisiana avenue a pocketful of ordinary decayed oranges. He carried them to his room, extracted the seeds and planted them in the hothouse. They produced a bunch of thirty little plants, upon which he grafted buds from the Brazilian tree and afterward sent them to the State of California and Florida who were engaged in the orange business. Mr. Saunders thinks that the quality of the navel orange is deteriorating and that there are better grades of fruit.—Chicago Record.

Chinese Minister Puzzled.
Mr. Wu was a guest at the last Gridiron club dinner and was at first somewhat puzzled regarding the fun that always goes with a Gridiron dinner. When one of the members stopped the dinner to complain of the soup and the president demanded that the soup pot be brought in, to see what gave the peculiar taste complained of. Mr. Wu looked serious and inquired of his neighbor if the trouble could not be adjusted without breaking up the dinner. He saw the hotel proprietor brought in, and then the soup pot, and he expected to see trouble over the dinner but it was served. But when the president of the club flashed out a civil service reform bill from the pot as the source of the complaint against the soup, the Chinese minister saw the humor of the affair and from that moment there was no guest who caught on quicker or enjoyed more the jokes of the Gridiron than did he.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Vessels, Too, Play Many Parts.
The coal barge Yankers that was lost recently has a history which illustrates how many parts a vessel may play in her time. Originally she was the Bath built American clipper ship Yankers. Sold to a British ship she became the Ocean Signal. Passing to German ownership she was next the ship Deutschland, and as such went ashore on the New Jersey coast, was bought as a wreck, and repaired, was converted into the coal barge Yankers.—Buffalo Courier.

A GREAT HELP TO SURGERY.

Discovery of a Young Surgeon Announced to the Academy of Medicine.

At the last regular meeting of the Academy of Medicine a young physician was named as a recipient of a prize for his paper on "Intestinal Irrigation." The paper was illustrated by an exhibition of the appliances used by the physician in irrigating the intestines. The appliances, it seems, are of his own invention, and by their use physicians are now enabled to accomplish results in the treatment of intestinal troubles which before the young doctor began his experiments were difficult and in many cases impossible to accomplish.

Before the appliances invented by the young doctor is this: To the pipe of an ordinary fountain syringe he has attached two nozzles. Through one of these the irrigating stream passes, and from the other the water used in the irrigating process flows out. By the use of the two nozzles and by keeping the reservoir of the syringe filled, an uninterrupted flow of water may be maintained.

When the reading of the paper was concluded it was discussed by some of the best known physicians in town. Dr. Robert H. M. Dabney said that until surgeons had learned of the experiment and the invention they had not known of any satisfactory way of treating patients for shock following surgical operations.

"Although so great an advance has been made in the science of surgery in the last hundred years," said Dr. Dabney, "little has been added to the surgeon's knowledge of treating shock after serious operations. I have filed of the shock following the operation than from all the other effects of the operation combined. Now that we have the result of these experiments and this invention, we need no longer fear death from shock. The doctor has experimented with a solution of salt in water. When I learned of the results of his experiments, I procured one of his syringes fitted with the double tube. I have used this in 12 or 14 cases in the hospital after serious major operations. The operation performed, if I would open a vein and irrigate it with the saline solution. In every case the patient did not suffer from shock at all, and in each case the patient is now well. I do not think it would have been possible to save some of these patients from death from shock had I not known of the doctor's appliance and his experiments. For surgery I count what he accomplished almost equal to the discovery of the vaccine virus."—New York Sun.

Wall Papers.

Choose paint and paper to suit the size, lighting and use of the room. It adds to the beauty and variety of a house to have something distinctive in the color of different rooms, as one in red, one in blue, one in gray or in green, but here you must be chary for fear of arsenical poisoning. Rose color and buff are also clever shades for bedrooms. Wall papers can be cleaned by dusting thoroughly with a soft cloth, and then rubbing downward in a long, straight, light rub with a piece of stale bread. Do not rub hard nor crookedwise. If you boil white wash, adding to every two gallons while hot a tablespoonful of ground alum, one-half pint flour paste, one-half pound glue, the wash will be nearly as firm and lasting as paint, while it can be tinted with indigo, ochre or lampblack or red, to give you sky blue, drab or buff walls.—Exchange.

DOING GOOD EVERYWHERE.

A Medical Discovery That Effectually Cures Piles in Every Form.

For many years physicians have experimented in vain, seeking a remedy which would effectually cure piles and other rectal troubles without resorting to a surgical operation. Many remedies were found to give temporary relief, but none could be depended upon to make a lasting, satisfactory cure.

Within a recent period, however, a new remedy, Pyramid Pile Cure, has been repeatedly tested in hundreds of cases and with highly satisfactory results.

The first effect of the Pyramid Pile Cure is to instantly remove the pain and irritation generally present and from that time on the cure rapidly progresses and before the patient is hardly aware of it he is entirely cured. The remedy seems to act directly on the nerves and blood vessels of the parts affected as it comes into direct contact with them and sets up a healthy action, which in a perfectly natural way brings the parts to their normal condition.

The remedy does its work without any pain or inconvenience to the sufferer and is justly considered one of the most meritorious discoveries of modern medicine.

Piles is one of the most annoying and often times dangerous diseases with which humanity is afflicted. If neglected, it frequently develops into fistula or some equally fatal or incurable trouble whereas by the timely use of this simple but effective remedy no one need suffer a single day from any form of piles unless they want to.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is perfectly harmless, containing no mineral poisons and is also very reasonable in price, costing but 50 cents a package. It is sold in drug stores everywhere. The manufacturers of the remedy are the Pyramid Drug Co. of Marshall, Mich., who have placed this excellent preparation before the public only after giving it thorough and repeated tests in the hands of reputable physicians. The results of hundreds of cases have convinced us that it will not discontinue you.

WHITE.
FOREHANDS buying will save you more in one year than painful pinching will in five. If you have needs in Table Silver, Clocks, Sterling Silver, Etc., you have the opportunity now of getting them at almost your own price—below cost in some cases. Spring "Clearing-Out" the reason.

JEWELER
20 MAIN ST.

The Adams National Bank
of NORTH ADAMS, MASS.
Incorporated 1832. Reorganized 1901.

Capital \$100,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$500,000
Total Assets \$1,500,000

Wm. H. Houghton, President
J. S. W. Houghton, Vice-President
Directors: E. W. Houghton, A. C. Houghton, F. S. W. Houghton, W. G. Houghton, J. Lawrence, W. A. Gallup, W. G. Gedy, G. W. Chase, H. W. Clark.

Accounts and collections solicited.

DR. R. G. FLOWER,

of
Boston, Mass.

Dr. R. G. Flower of Boston, the greatest physician this world has ever produced, whose practice has extended to every civilized center of the world, whose name is household word in almost every home, who is to be at the Richmond hotel, this Friday, April 1 and Saturday, April 2, till noon, and will diagnose your case and tell you your troubles better than you can tell them yourself, and never ask you one single question. How does he do this? That is the secret. Go and see him at the Richmond hotel Friday or Saturday of this week and satisfy your self.

Steam Carpet Cleaning
Carpets taken up, cleaned, and relaid at short notice. Try our STEAMING PROCESS—it makes them look like new. Old carpets remodeled. Custom Laundry and Bed Renovating a specialty.

FOR Medicinal Uses.

Every well regulated household should have on hand for emergencies a quantity of
Pure Unadulterated Whisky.
There is so much adulteration in the goods that the only safe way is to buy from a reliable dealer. We have goods that are absolutely pure and which cannot be excelled for quality, smoothness and age.
Finest Domestic and Imported Wines for the family table or the sick room. Orders promptly filled.

W. R. CLARK & SON,
5 Brookline St. Telephone 101-4
Orders left at Blanchard's Dye House Eagle St. will get prompt attention.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular meetings of the Board of Health will be held at their office in City Hall every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Office hours of the Agent of the Board of Health from 10:30 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1:30 until 3 p. m.

Wm. H. Bennett,
Fire Insurance Agency..

Adams Nat Bank Bldg
North Adams, Mass.
AGENTS FOR
Connecticut Fire Ins Co of New York
Northwestern Nat Ins Co of Hartford, Ct
Fire Ins Assn of Mass, Springfield, Mass.
Mutual National Ins Co, Milwaukee, Wis.
Germania, New York.

Boston & Albany Railroad.

Trains leave North Adams daily except Sunday, for Pittsfield and intermediate stations at 6:30, 8:30 a.m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30 p.m. Connecting at Pittsfield with Washburn, Springfield, Worcester, and Boston, also for New York, Albany, and the West. Time-tables and further particulars may be had of
G. H. PATRICK, Ticket Agent,
North Adams, Mass.

A. S. HANSON, G. F. A
Boston, Mass.

NOTICE.
The Commissioner of Public Works will be at his office each week day from 1:00 to 3:00 p. m.
J. H. EATON,
Commissioner of Public Works

LADIES Who Have Used Then Recommend as the BEST
DR. KING'S
Star Crown Brand
PENNYROYAL PILLS.
Immediate relief in all cases of pain. Used for years by leading specialists. Hundreds of testimonials. Actual will convince you of their intrinsic value in case of suppression. Send for sample and book. All Druggists or by mail \$1.00 box.
KING MEDICINE CO., Box 1930, BOSTON, MASS.

Miss F. L. Holloway,
Davenport Block, Main St.

Pyrocura Cures Piles!

HOW ARE YOU TO BELIEVE IT? If you have suffered from this annoying complaint, you have heard this promised before. Probably tried countless remedies, all with the same result—disappointment. Tiy one more.

Try Pyrocura—

It has been successful in curing some of the most obstinate cases on record, and hundreds of local people have given it their endorsement. We do not know of a case which it has not at least benefitted. Of how many other remedies can this be said? PYROCURA is purely vegetable and entirely harmless.

Read What Others Say of It.

WILBRAHAM, MASS., Feb. 12, 1898.
The Pyrocura Co.

Gentlemen: It is with great pleasure that I speak of the great virtues of PYROCURA. I have used one bottle of it and found relief that neither doctors nor other medicines had given me from an aggravated case of piles. I should be very sorry to be without it. For burns and flesh wounds it has proved most efficacious, and I take great pleasure in recommending it to the general public.

Yours truly,
FAYETTE NICHOLS.

STAMFORD, VT., Feb. 23, 1898.
Messrs. Houghton & Wilmarth.

Gentlemen: In the few months that PYROCURA has been among our family remedies it has more than once brought speedy relief to our children after other remedies have failed to relieve catarrhal affections and annoying coughs resulting from colds. We simply bathed the parts affected. A neighbor suffering from piles to whom we gave PYROCURA reported immediate relief. It is with pleasure that I give this unsolicited testimonial to the merits of PYROCURA.

F. O. WINANS,
Pastor of the Stamford M. E. Church.

For Sale at
NORTH ADAMS: Wilson House Drug Store, Rice's Drug Store and Hastings' Drug Store. ADAMS: Thompson's, Mole's and Riley's Drug Stores. WILLIAMSTOWN: Severance's and Chamber's Drug Stores, and A. E. Hall's Store. NORTH POWNAL: S. L. Smith's Store. WILMINGTON: Ware's Store C. H. Parmelee.

The Pyrocura Co.
North Adams, Mass.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE



Werner Was Discharged.

The continued case of Frank Werner against Ferdinand Werner for shooting Walger's rooster was tried in court Wednesday morning and excited a deal of interest. The opposing attorneys in making their arguments were inclined to be a little funny and outbursts of laughter were occasioned at various points. Mr. Werner's attorney held that since the rooster's eye had been put out and that Walger's game rooster was accustomed to kill his neighbor Plymouth Rock, it was time for intervention and Mr. Walger at once recognized the belligerence of his bird by resorting to the use of arms. Mr. Werner said on the witness stand that Walger's rooster was a regular fighting bird and put his, Mr. Werner's, rooster's eye out but he could not shut Mr. Werner's eye when he put the gun to his shoulder. Judge Birby said the case involved a good deal of law but the principal point for him to decide on was whether or not the act was committed wilfully and maliciously. He said there was a doubt in his mind and he would give the benefit of it to the defendant. Werner was happy at being discharged.

School Record.

The pupils of room No. 8 at Commercial street school have reason to feel proud of the record which they now hold. For the past four years they have had the best percentage of attendance of any school in town and they have had the least number of tardy marks. This speaks well not only for the pupils but for Principal McAllister who has been in charge of the school for the past six years. The pupils have learned to strive to keep up a good attendance and it is seldom that one is ever tardy.

High School Baseball Team.

A meeting of the boys of the high school was held Wednesday afternoon and it was decided to organize a baseball team for the summer. Thomas Barrett was chosen temporary captain and Wednesday afternoon a couple of picked teams from the school enjoyed a few hours at the game at Forest park. It is the purpose of the boys to form a good team and then try to enter a league with teams from Drury, Williamstown and Pittsfield high schools.

Won the Quilt.

Landlord Welch of the Adams house received notice Wednesday that he had won a silk "crazy" quilt at Cheshire. It was made by Mrs. Hattie Farro of that place and by canvassing \$50 was made on it. Mrs. Farro spent much time in making it and it is composed of all colors and is handsome. She will give one half the quilt to the Cheshire baseball team. It was awarded to No. 14 at the Sons of Temperance social at Dean's hall in Cheshire Monday evening.

Received Their New Uniforms.

Germania band has received their new uniforms which they ordered some time ago. They are blue with gold trimmings and make a very fine appearance. Mr. Doll, leader of the band, says that the members have been very faithful in their practice during the winter and they have been playing all the latest compositions of Sousa and others. As soon as the weather permits they will give an open air concert on Center street and during the summer concerts will be given at Forest park regularly.

The Only One in Town.

Probably the cutest and neatest little buggy in this county is that owned by Theodore, son of W. B. Plunkett. It is of the piano box style with pneumatic tires, and was made by the French Carriage company of Boston. It is the gift of Mr. Plunkett to his son. The boy has a handsome driving pony and when hitched to this buggy Theodore will have one of the finest turnouts in this part of the state.

Benefit Social and Dance.

The Robert Emmet Benevolent society will hold a social and dance in Grand Army hall April 22. The proceeds are to be given for the benefit of a member who has been sick for some time and is a very deserving man. The committee of arrangements is as follows: Edward Riley, John Haggerty, Michael Manley, Peter Haggerty and Thomas Donlon. The tickets will be on sale by members of the s.

Mrs. John Carlos of Hudson, N. Y., is the guest of her sister, Miss Margaret Broderick of this town.

Mrs. Thomas Austin and son, Herbert, of Center White Creek, N. Y., are guests of Miss E. M. Stoddard of Crandell street.

R. N. Richmond is furnishing the Foresters' rooms in Bank block and John Rofenole's hotel at Cheshire.

Horace Avery of Rehoboth lost a valuable new milch cow Wednesday. The animal died of congestion of the lungs.

Miss Kate Conroy of Murray street who has been very ill was able to be out for the first time in several weeks Wednesday.

The F. O. Bayles house on Park street is being fitted up and arranged and Prof. and Mrs. Conroy are moving to Springfield with occupancy it during the summer. A son was born Wednesday to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Welch of Rehoboth.

The Time to Invest.

When the first rich discoveries of gold on the Klondike were proclaimed, the topic at once became of absorbing interest. People were overpowered by the magnitude of these riches. Every one will want Klondike mining stock this year. No company offers better chances than the Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Development company of Yukon. This company owns placer claims yielding \$12 per cubic foot, and quartz claims assaying \$300 in free milling gold to the ton. The extensive timber right 15 miles on both sides of the Yukon, with a sawmill earning \$1250 a day; some of the best lots in the city of Dawson. They also own a line of coast and cutter boats running between Seattle and Dawson, via St. Michael. All of our readers who are interested in the Klondike region should read the advertisement in this issue and also write for prospectus.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
ADAMS, N. Y. NEW YORK, N. Y.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER

THE PICTURESQUE LANGUAGE OF CAPTAIN ROBLEY D. EVANS.

It is understood to be Profane and Searching, but He Drops It For Complete Silence When He Is Really Roused. The Retirement of H. Walter Webb.

NEW YORK, March 31.—[Special.]—The house of Robert D. Evans, "Fighting Bob," who has been placed at the head of the Key West division of the north Atlantic squadron, is at Newport News, but he has hosts of acquaintances in New York, all of whom regard him with a degree of admiration that falls only a little short of hero worship. A good deal has been printed of late concerning the picturesqueness and the completeness of his vocabulary, and as a matter of fact, he is one of the most accomplished masters of strong language in existence.

But it is well understood by those who know him best that Captain Evans puts the stiffest kind of a bridle on his speech the moment something really serious occurs. In such a case he shuts his mouth tight, bites his lips and says not a word more than is absolutely necessary. Meanwhile his eyes are likely to flash fire, and before the incident is over he is pretty sure to act decisively and effectively. It has lately been stated in print that he got his nicknames from telling Naval Secretary Herbert, near the close of Mr. Cleveland's second administration, that he (Evans) would be glad to "make Spanish the most popular language in hell," but as a matter of fact he was known as "Fighting Bob" away back in civil war times.

Personal Points.
"A curious point about Bob's profanity," said an intimate friend of his to me yesterday, "is that he rarely applies it to men. That isn't because he is afraid. No one ever charged him with cowardice, I guess. But he would consider himself grossly insulted if some one should apply an oath to him, and he evidently holds that all self respecting men must feel the same way."

The consequence is that while his reputation for profanity is not in the least an exaggeration, he rarely or never awares at a subordinate, in which he is vastly different from some naval officers who are popularly supposed to be of the mildest possible type as to speech. His men understand full well, however, that he is not to be trifled with in any circumstances, and his discipline aboard ship is perfect.

Captain Evans is a big man with a big voice and as strong physically as they make 'em. His eyesight is something remarkable, as he showed when called as a witness at a famous murder trial some years ago. He had seen the killing at a distance too great for the ordinary man's vision to make out details at all, yet he was able to describe the actions of all concerned down to the smallest particular. Physically he has only one defect, and that is a general sore throat, the result of a wound received in the civil war. It was stated in the papers the other day that he got the wound while helping in the land attack on Fort Fisher, but my impression is that he was hurt on shipboard by the explosion of a cannon near which he was standing.

Captain Evans tells a good story, and his jokes are numerous and nearly all good ones.

H. Walter Webb.
The announcement made a day or two ago of H. Walter Webb's retirement from the third vice presidency of the New York Central Railroad company because of failing health was received with regret by many persons.

The office of third vice president was created by the New York Central people in 1890 for the purpose of relieving President Drexler of a part of his executive duties. When it was known that H. Walter Webb, the slender, delicate brother of Bon-in-law W. Seward Webb, was to be put in the place, a millionaire friend of the family and a holder of Central stock in big blocks, shrugged his shoulders and said:

"Everything considered, I don't think Webb has got head enough for the job, for he has. His mental qualifications are all that could be desired, and his nerve, which is quite as essential as brains, is ample. Besides something besides brains and nerve is needed to carry on the duties assigned to the Central's third vice president, and that is beef. And Walter Webb is lacking in beef. Maybe his head and his nerve will carry him all right, but I'd feel more certain of his final success if he had a big body and plenty of beef."

A third party, less discreet than loyal as a friend to Webb perhaps, made haste to carry him news of the comment. Contrary to the friend's expectation, instead of becoming indignant, the young man—Webb, was then under 40—smiled quietly and said:

"I've heard such talk before. On general principle it's true. It's like the saying that you must have good teeth and good digestion in order to win a place among millionaires. But there are exceptions to all rules."

Ever since that day H. Walter Webb has been striving minute by minute, hour by hour and day by day to prove that his case furnished the exception to the rule. That he has been successful to date no one who has watched H. Walter and the road would

think of denying. In the early years before he took the place, with the unchanging that he was to look especially after the physical workings of the system, though not to supersede any existing official, the character of the line has undergone a remarkable change. At the beginning the roadbed was dirt ballasted and the rails were light, the engines were small, the schedules were slow and even so were rarely fulfilled.

A Revolution in Railroad.
Today the Central's roadbed is among the three or four best in the United States, the rails are heavy, the engines are big enough to drag the longest trains with power to spare, the train schedules include the fastest long distance run in the world and are lived up to every day in the year.

It is not exceeding bounds to say that there has been a complete revolution on the Central since H. Walter Webb became third vice president. Nor is it too much to say that down to the time of his resignation the company never suffered from the fact that he was deficient in "beef." Whatever he lacked in that particular was more than supplied by his unusual nervous force, which enabled him to give unremitting attention to the tremendous task which he has accomplished and prompted him frequently to work twice as many hours in the 24 as any of the Central's employees who do routine work only.

Webb himself, however, is paying a severe penalty for his success. He is now only 46, but his active career is probably permanently closed.

Looking Out For the Future.
He was an odd looking man. The principal of the educational institution was prepared by his appearance for some unusual ideas. He took off his flat crowned hat and making a bow observed:

"I look like a crank, don't I?"
"I—I don't care to venture an opinion," replied the principal.

"That's all right, sir. You won't hurt my feelings in the least. I have been called a crank so often that I'm used to it. Formerly when I'd have an impression that I hadn't heard somebody else mention, I used to struggle to conceal it. But I have got over that. I tell my own thoughts out plainly and let people think what they like. You attend to the education of young boys?"

"Yes."
"Well, do you use copy books?"
"Yes."

"Would money be any inducement to you to try and educate a boy without employing them?"
"Why, I suppose we could teach him to write in some other way."

"I don't want you to. I desire him to learn everything orally. If there is anything that positively demands a record, you can put it in a photograph and let him keep the cylinder. I'll pay for it. You see, he has an uncle in the diplomatic service, and with his assistance I hope to secure a similar career for this boy. My heart is set on making a diplomat of him and I wish to remove from his path every possible temptation to write personal letters. That's an idea that I got in the past few days and, do you know, the more I think of it the more I suspect that maybe I am not such a crank as I look!"—Washington Star.

Three Names in One Day.
Major Josiah Harris, a leading West Kentucky lawyer, told the following story to a Star reporter: "I had a client not so very long ago who had three names in one day, and I venture to say that there are few people who can boast of three different names in a single day. It was simply the result of a divorce judgment. Her name in the morning was Eva Stone. In the afternoon she was granted a divorce and referred to her maiden name, Eva Goodnight, and that night married a man named Farris, and her name was then Eva Farris."—Puduch-Sun.

Major Josiah Harris, a leading West Kentucky lawyer, told the following story to a Star reporter: "I had a client not so very long ago who had three names in one day, and I venture to say that there are few people who can boast of three different names in a single day. It was simply the result of a divorce judgment. Her name in the morning was Eva Stone. In the afternoon she was granted a divorce and referred to her maiden name, Eva Goodnight, and that night married a man named Farris, and her name was then Eva Farris."—Puduch-Sun.

Major Josiah Harris, a leading West Kentucky lawyer, told the following story to a Star reporter: "I had a client not so very long ago who had three names in one day, and I venture to say that there are few people who can boast of three different names in a single day. It was simply the result of a divorce judgment. Her name in the morning was Eva Stone. In the afternoon she was granted a divorce and referred to her maiden name, Eva Goodnight, and that night married a man named Farris, and her name was then Eva Farris."—Puduch-Sun.

Major Josiah Harris, a leading West Kentucky lawyer, told the following story to a Star reporter: "I had a client not so very long ago who had three names in one day, and I venture to say that there are few people who can boast of three different names in a single day. It was simply the result of a divorce judgment. Her name in the morning was Eva Stone. In the afternoon she was granted a divorce and referred to her maiden name, Eva Goodnight, and that night married a man named Farris, and her name was then Eva Farris."—Puduch-Sun.

Major Josiah Harris, a leading West Kentucky lawyer, told the following story to a Star reporter: "I had a client not so very long ago who had three names in one day, and I venture to say that there are few people who can boast of three different names in a single day. It was simply the result of a divorce judgment. Her name in the morning was Eva Stone. In the afternoon she was granted a divorce and referred to her maiden name, Eva Goodnight, and that night married a man named Farris, and her name was then Eva Farris."—Puduch-Sun.

Major Josiah Harris, a leading West Kentucky lawyer, told the following story to a Star reporter: "I had a client not so very long ago who had three names in one day, and I venture to say that there are few people who can boast of three different names in a single day. It was simply the result of a divorce judgment. Her name in the morning was Eva Stone. In the afternoon she was granted a divorce and referred to her maiden name, Eva Goodnight, and that night married a man named Farris, and her name was then Eva Farris."—Puduch-Sun.

Major Josiah Harris, a leading West Kentucky lawyer, told the following story to a Star reporter: "I had a client not so very long ago who had three names in one day, and I venture to say that there are few people who can boast of three different names in a single day. It was simply the result of a divorce judgment. Her name in the morning was Eva Stone. In the afternoon she was granted a divorce and referred to her maiden name, Eva Goodnight, and that night married a man named Farris, and her name was then Eva Farris."—Puduch-Sun.

Major Josiah Harris, a leading West Kentucky lawyer, told the following story to a Star reporter: "I had a client not so very long ago who had three names in one day, and I venture to say that there are few people who can boast of three different names in a single day. It was simply the result of a divorce judgment. Her name in the morning was Eva Stone. In the afternoon she was granted a divorce and referred to her maiden name, Eva Goodnight, and that night married a man named Farris, and her name was then Eva Farris."—Puduch-Sun.

Major Josiah Harris, a leading West Kentucky lawyer, told the following story to a Star reporter: "I had a client not so very long ago who had three names in one day, and I venture to say that there are few people who can boast of three different names in a single day. It was simply the result of a divorce judgment. Her name in the morning was Eva Stone. In the afternoon she was granted a divorce and referred to her maiden name, Eva Goodnight, and that night married a man named Farris, and her name was then Eva Farris."—Puduch-Sun.

Major Josiah Harris, a leading West Kentucky lawyer, told the following story to a Star reporter: "I had a client not so very long ago who had three names in one day, and I venture to say that there are few people who can boast of three different names in a single day. It was simply the result of a divorce judgment. Her name in the morning was Eva Stone. In the afternoon she was granted a divorce and referred to her maiden name, Eva Goodnight, and that night married a man named Farris, and her name was then Eva Farris."—Puduch-Sun.

Major Josiah Harris, a leading West Kentucky lawyer, told the following story to a Star reporter: "I had a client not so very long ago who had three names in one day, and I venture to say that there are few people who can boast of three different names in a single day. It was simply the result of a divorce judgment. Her name in the morning was Eva Stone. In the afternoon she was granted a divorce and referred to her maiden name, Eva Goodnight, and that night married a man named Farris, and her name was then Eva Farris."—Puduch-Sun.

Major Josiah Harris, a leading West Kentucky lawyer, told the following story to a Star reporter: "I had a client not so very long ago who had three names in one day, and I venture to say that there are few people who can boast of three different names in a single day. It was simply the result of a divorce judgment. Her name in the morning was Eva Stone. In the afternoon she was granted a divorce and referred to her maiden name, Eva Goodnight, and that night married a man named Farris, and her name was then Eva Farris."—Puduch-Sun.

Major Josiah Harris, a leading West Kentucky lawyer, told the following story to a Star reporter: "I had a client not so very long ago who had three names in one day, and I venture to say that there are few people who can boast of three different names in a single day. It was simply the result of a divorce judgment. Her name in the morning was Eva Stone. In the afternoon she was granted a divorce and referred to her maiden name, Eva Goodnight, and that night married a man named Farris, and her name was then Eva Farris."—Puduch-Sun.

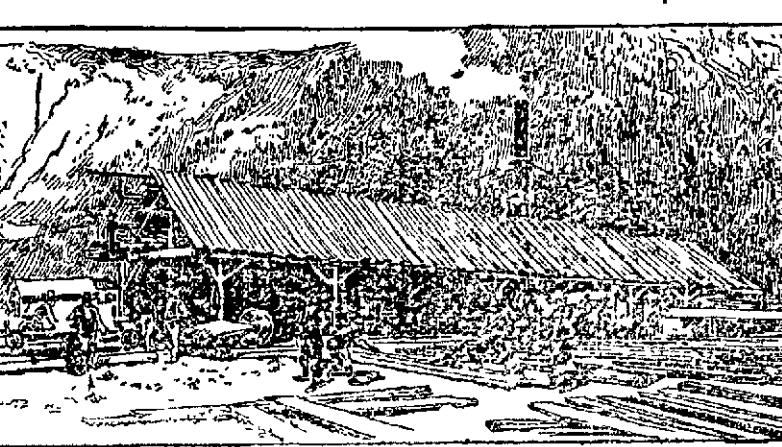
Major Josiah Harris, a leading West Kentucky lawyer, told the following story to a Star reporter: "I had a client not so very long ago who had three names in one day, and I venture to say that there are few people who can boast of three different names in a single day. It was simply the result of a divorce judgment. Her name in the morning was Eva Stone. In the afternoon she was granted a divorce and referred to her maiden name, Eva Goodnight, and that night married a man named Farris, and her name was then Eva Farris."—Puduch-Sun.

Major Josiah Harris, a leading West Kentucky lawyer, told the following story to a Star reporter: "I had a client not so very long ago who had three names in one day, and I venture to say that there are few people who can boast of three different names in a single day. It was simply the result of a divorce judgment. Her name in the morning was Eva Stone. In the afternoon she was granted a divorce and referred to her maiden name, Eva Goodnight, and that night married a man named Farris, and her name was then Eva Farris."—Puduch-Sun.

Major Josiah Harris, a leading West Kentucky lawyer, told the following story to a Star reporter: "I had a client not so very long ago who had three names in one day, and I venture to say that there are few people who can boast of three different names in a single day. It was simply the result of a divorce judgment. Her name in the morning was Eva Stone. In the afternoon she was granted a divorce and referred to her maiden name, Eva Goodnight, and that night married a man named Farris, and her name was then Eva Farris."—Puduch-Sun.

Major Josiah Harris, a leading West Kentucky lawyer, told the following story to a Star reporter: "I had a client not so very long ago who had three names in one day, and I venture to say that there are few people who can boast of three different names in a single day. It was simply the result of a divorce judgment. Her name in the morning was Eva Stone. In the afternoon she was granted a divorce and referred to her maiden name, Eva Goodnight, and that night married a man named Farris, and her name was then Eva Farris."—Puduch-Sun.

NUITS
(Trade Mark Registered.)
Cough Syrup
Regular Size, 25c.
Three times the quantity, 50c.
Read our Money Back Guarantee on each package before purchasing.
Raymond Medicine Co.,
Newmarket, N. H.

Wealth of the Klondike
Shrewd Investors Are Sure Winners.

The Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company of Yukon, finding opportunity for the extremely profitable use of additional working capital in connection with its transportation business, the Company now offer for investment a limited amount of its new six per cent. preferred stock.

PRO RATA DIVISION OF ALL SURPLUS EARNINGS.

Joseph Ladue was the pioneer of the Klondike.
"He was the founder of Dawson City."
"He obtained a monopoly of the adjacent timber lands."
"He purchased the original quartz discovery in the Klondike thought to be the 'Mother Lode.'"
"He established the only saw-mill in the Klondike district, controls the Canadian patent on Dawson City."

Mr. Ladue came east with this basic wealth and interested the most conservative and highest class of financiers, forming one of the strongest and most powerful companies yet organized. His Klondike placer claims of 500 feet each, "Mother Lode" Quartz, property on Gold Bottom Creek, saw-mill plant, timber rights and some of the best lots in Dawson City have been turned over to the above company.

The above company has since purchased the

Fine Passenger S.S. "MORGAN CITY"

300 feet long, 500 tons burden, and carrying capacity for 750 passengers, which will operate between San Francisco or Seattle and Skagway up to about the first of June, when she will be put in commission to St. Michael in connection with four river boats and four or more freight scows on the Yukon River.

All the valuable assets of the company are behind this stock and investors are assured of ample protection.

Price of preferred stock \$10.00 per share, payable 50 per cent on application and balance on allotment of shares. (Right reserved to withdraw stock without notice.)

Subscriptions for the stock should be sent to

CHARLES A. SAWYER, Agent for Massachusetts, 60 State Street, Boston.

WALL PAPER!
75,000 Rolls of It

Over One Thousand Patterns to select from. The most complete line in the city of North Adams. Designs from Five Cents per Roll up to \$2.00. 1,000 Gallons American Seal Paint—slightly superior always on hand. BEST IN THE WORLD. Only competent workmen employed.

O. S. THAYER, 40 State St.
Telephone, 46-3.

ALFORD
Invites
You

To Read This:

If you are looking for a nice six-room cottage, with hot and cold water, bath room, &c., good barn, lot 50x150, and you think you would like to buy it for \$3,000, we can trade.

And This:

There is a small house on the line of the electric road, south, with about a half acre of land, that can be bought for \$1,500, and the price seems to be right.

And This:

Double tenement house on the line of the electric road, west, that rents for \$16 per month and can be bought for \$2,000, is a good investment.

And This:

If you want a good nine-room house, with barn and large lot, in first-class location, it will be worth your while to see Alford about it.

And This:

Those extra large lots on the line of the electric road, west, are particularly desirable, and the price is lower now than it will be later.

And This:

The new six-tenement house that rents for \$648 per annum is on the market for \$5,000.

West End Park Lots!

And This (Thoughtfully):
THIS IS A FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY!

A. S. ALFORD,

Real Estate and Insurance.

90 Main Street

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Geo. F. Miller,
General Insurance

Room 5, Exchange Block, North Adams.
This agency is the oldest, largest and strongest in Western Massachusetts representing 40 leading Foreign and American companies.

MRS. ANGIE LOOMIS DUNHAM

Ladies' Hair Dresser

Has located in St. John's court, Summer street and will wait on customers between 10 and 12, 2 and 5 p. m. Special engagements to suit.

NOTICE

All children attending the Public or Parochial Schools in North Adams, Mass., not having been successfully vaccinated will be required to be so vaccinated on or before April 1, 1898.—See Sec. 8, Chap. 515, Acts of 1894.

All children attending the Kindergarten Schools must be successfully vaccinated before the opening of the fall term of school.

F. D. STAFFORD, M. D.,
EDMUND VADRAIS,
WM. B. ARNOLD,
Board of Health.
J. A. BOUGHTON, Agent.

I HAVE A
VERY FINE
Building
Lot
For Sale

at a
LOW FIGURE.

A. S. Alford,
50 MAIN STREET.

BUSINESS CARDS

UNDERTAKERS.

Simmons & Carpenter.
Furnishing Undertakers. No. 20 1/2 Eagle street, North Adams, Mass.

LIVERIES.

Ford & Arnold
Livery and Feed stable. Single and double teams. Coaches for funerals and weddings. Four or six horse teams for large or small parties. 72 Main st. Telephone 345-1.

J. H. FLAGG.
Livery, Sale and Boarding Stable. Main street, opposite the Wilson House, North Adams. Nice coaches for wedding parties and funerals. First class single horses and carriages at short notice on reasonable terms. Also village coach to and from all trains. Telephone connection.

J. COON.
City Cab Service. J. Coon will run a first class cab to all parts of the city from 1 p. m. to 1 a. m. Telephone 129-2.

MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Meany & Webb.
Designers and cutters of Monuments and Foreign Granite and Marble. No. 12 State street, North Adams.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

H. D. Ward's
New Studio, 20-24 Spring St. is only 5 minutes walk from Main street. The studio is a new building, down Church street towards the Normal school. Rooms bright, airy, and comfortable. Good light, light, Telephone 51-2.

CARRIAGES.

Edmund Vadraais.
Carriage and Wagon business. Light carriages, sleighs and business wagons, made to order at short notice. Repairs and alterations promptly attended to. Dealer in all kinds of factory wagons and carriages, harnesses, robes and blankets. Centre street, near of Blackiston block.

Professional Cards.

PHYSICIANS.

A. E. Falkenberg, M. D.,
Diseases of the Eye and Fitting Glasses. No. 5 Wilson Block, North Adams. Office hours: Saturdays only, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

R. D. Canedy, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon. Office hours 11 to 1, 4 to 6, and 7 to 8. Office 89 Main st. Residence 1 Pleasant st. Telephone and night calls at residence. Telephone 57-2.

A. Mignault, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon. Office 23 Summer street. Office hours 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone 235-4.

C. C. Hennis, M.D.,
Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence 100 State Street, North Adams. Specialties in the diseases of children and women. Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone call 33-5.

C. W. Wright, M. D.,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. New Bank Block, Main street. Attending Eye and Ear Surgeon at Hospital. Formerly clinical assistant at Central London Eye Hospital, and also Assistant Surgeon at New York Throat and Nose Hospital. Glasses properly fitted.

DENTISTS.

John J. F. McLaughlin, D. D. S.,
Dental Parlor, Collins Block Main street, North Adams. Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Teeth extracted without pain. Office hours 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.

A. Shorrock, D. D. S.,
Dental parlor, Kimball block, North Adams. Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. Crown and bridge work a specialty.

The Transcript

DAILY—issued every afternoon (except Sundays) at four o'clock; 15 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$1.50 a year.
 WEEKLY—issued every Thursday morning, \$1.50 a year in advance.

BY THE
 TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY.
 G. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Manager.
 FROM
 THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BANK STREET,
 NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not a record or an anecdote in the other world; but this I do know; that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.
 —John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.
 The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."
 From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAR. 31 '98.

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

Communications on live topics are solicited by THE TRANSCRIPT. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.

A Talk on Advertising.

THURSDAY, March 31, 1898.
 "Success," in advertising," remarked John Wamaker, the Philadelphia merchant prince, "why it's the simplest thing in the world. A man has the things the people want and sells them at the prices they want to pay. People must know these facts before they will buy, but enough people want the trouble to go to the store to find out about them and so the merchant must go to the people. What better way is there than through the newspapers?" And there you are.

THE PRESIDENT'S BEARING.

If the President of the United States accomplishes peace with honor, and that means the independence of Cuba and an ample indemnity from Spain for the loss of the Maine without a war, the accomplishment will go down in American history as one of the greatest achievements of diplomacy and of statesmanship. But Mr. McKinley is under a terrible pressure. It is well stated by the Springfield Republican:

It tries the temper of the thoughtful American citizen when men with more words than sense intimate that the President of the United States is "afraid of war." He is not afraid of it when he is enlisted for the preservation of the Union. Nor does he fear it now—as the last resort of an enlightened nation. But he is in favor of war for war's sake, by any manner of means, and neither are the men who fought in our great civil conflict. They understand what is involved and are so sure about it.

If war prove inevitable it will be vigorously presented from start to finish, and not by the Billy Mason style of men. The president, a man who has seen active war, will be our commander-in-chief. William McKinley—he is not the sort of person to be dubbed Billy—he is bearing a man's responsibilities like a man, and this is fully recognized by the friends of the American people, if not proclaimed in the barroom. There is a great deal of saving sense and patience in the White House, and for this the nation may well be thankful. If there had not been the United States might even now be at war with Spain.

Most of the big real estate deals are still in the air.
 Congress is loaded with conversation, but the speaker is opposed to putting it into words.

Today was the last chance for March. The lamb-iron episode is now closed for another year.

If the United States only had a Reed to sway it, how much anxiety would be removed from the President's mind.

Having been up against it himself Grover Cleveland knows what pressure the president is forced to withstand.

Spain will allow the reconcentrados to be fed by the people of the United States. And this is considered a great concession on the part of Spain!

"You must wake and call me early," is the cry of all the local fishermen for tomorrow. Trout law's off.

If three years of Cuban insurrection cost Spain \$200,000,000, how much longer will it take her to lose all she ever made out of the "ever faithful island?"

Governor Leedy of Kansas can't trust the government. He doesn't need to. With the gold reserve up to \$170,000,000 it is able to pay cash, thank you.

Senator "Billy" Mason of Illinois has fixed his side arms and demands the right to parade the quarter deck with blood dripping from his tongue.

We may expect an Indian uprising almost any day. It is a matter of history that the Indian always finds an excuse for making trouble when he thinks Uncle Sam is otherwise engaged.

The meek bicyclist is already beginning to claim his annual inheritance of the earth. Main street was not made for teams, but by permission of the wheelmen they are allowed the edges.

Those numerous gentlemen of the sacred cloth who are fulminating throughout the land so fiercely against the wicked Spaniards may soon have an opportunity to satisfy their vengeful feelings. By the bye, would it not be well to organize a regiment of fighting parsons? They would be able to preach the gospel of peace to the Spaniards on Sunday and fight them all the rest of the week.

Senator Whittier made a last stand in favor of allowing cadet companies to carry arms, but was defeated, and the companies will have to drill with broomsticks if they drill at all.

Pawning a watch and then securing some one else of stealing it goes our local "bumbo steers" one better. The police think that for attempted games of that sort the strangers from Vermont can give us points.

Congressman Lawrence is reported from Washington to be one of a new faction which has met and organized to secure Cuban independence at once. Nearly every one in Washington is working for the same end, but with different methods.

It is said to think of the possibility of the continuance of sheriff talk all summer. But its prevalence at present is probably only temporary. And meanwhile Sheriff Fuller doesn't worry over the situation. The various hatchets in the air will be dulled by a good record for service.

The Troy Times approves of electric executions for Massachusetts as follows: "The Massachusetts house of representatives has passed a bill providing for the abolition of hanging and the substitution of electrocution in capital cases. Massachusetts will do well to follow the example set by New York and Ohio. It must be conceded that the electric chair is the most humane form of capital punishment, and it is only a question of time before all the states will be forced by public opinion to adopt the new methods."

A TROUBLOUS OUTLOOK

The World on the Verge of a General Conflict.

WAR SIGNS IN MANY QUARTERS.

The Prospective Struggle Between Russia and Japan Likely to Involve All Europe—Russia's Disadvantage in the Matter of Supplies—Pincky Little Japan.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—[Special.]—Not in many years has there seemed such a certainty as now that the peace of the world was about to be disturbed by conflict of arms between thoroughly civilized nations. In addition to the troubles between the United States and Spain, which are now just culminating, war is believed to be possible if not imminent between Japan and Russia, and perhaps between Russia and England. If such a conflict as this comes on, it is difficult to see how Germany, France and perhaps other European powers can be kept out of it. Therefore it is not impossible the world will see during the coming 12 months an era of war such as it has not witnessed before in the century which is now just coming to a close. If such wars do come, it is predicted, they will be the most destructive conflicts ever waged by man. Men who have made a study of these things stand aghast when they reflect upon the consequences for war in these days is a much more terrible thing than it ever was before.

Not only are modern navies immeasurably superior to the old navies in strength and effectiveness, but even upon land war is now likely to prove almost entirely more destructive than ever before. Rapid fire guns and improved small arms and projectiles have surely added to the mortality list of every regiment or brigade that is now compelled to go under fire in comparison with the light losses sustained in earlier engagements. I have heard experts say that if the great nations go to war once more that will practically be the end of fighting within the realm of civilization for the loss of life and destruction of property will be so great that henceforth it will be practically impossible to get up a war.

Russia and Japan.
 Diplomats say they have little doubt that during the next 12 months Russia and Japan will be at each other's throats. The issues between them growing out of Russia's encroachments in eastern Asia it appears are almost beyond settlement. It is a struggle to the death between them. Contrary to the general impression, the Japanese are not afraid of Russia. Just now Russia is the leading power in Europe, so far as military strength and diplomatic prestige are concerned. It has a population of 130,000,000, and a standing army of about 1,000,000 men, with a possibility that on a war footing this great host will be increased to 3,500,000. Apparently Russia is as much stronger than Japan as the United States is stronger than Spain, but actually the discrepancy is not so great.

It must be remembered that if war comes between the two powers Russia will be compelled to carry on operations in eastern Asia. She must defend Siberia and Korea, and if she is to inflict any serious damage upon her enemy must go all the way round the continent to attack the Japanese in Japan. It is a very serious matter for Russia to attempt to send armies across Siberia. If the railway across Asia were completed, the problem would not be so difficult, but according to the latest reports it will take two years more to finish it. Japan does not propose to wait for its completion. Once the Transiberian railway is done, Russia will be master of Asia, and the statesmen of Japan know it. For just this reason diplomatic authorities expect the collision will come during the coming summer. They say Russia would like to postpone the conflict till her railway is completed, and is actually contriving for that end. But Japan knows her golden opportunities in the East.

Headaches, Heartburn

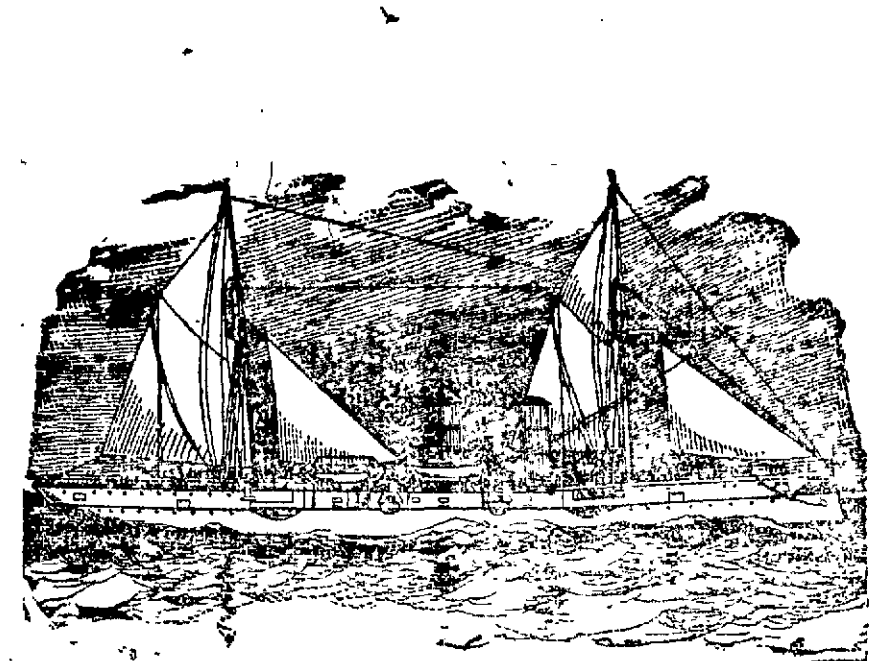
Blood Was Impure and Face Covered with Pimples

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gives Relief and Imparts Strength.

"I was subject to severe headaches and had attacks of heartburn. My blood became very impure and my face was full of pimples. My sister advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it has done me wonderful good. It gives me life and energy and seems to make new blood. After eating, I have had a very disagreeable feeling and was dizzy and faint. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it completely relieved me in a very short time. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives me strength and good health and I am very thankful that I have become acquainted with its merits." L. L. TOWNE, Newburyport, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
 Is the best—the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.50 for \$5.00. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



THE CRUISER DETROIT.

The Detroit carries nine 5 inch rapid fire guns, six 6 pounders, two 1 pounders and one galling gun. She develops 5,327 horsepower and has a speed of 18.7 knots. Her displacement is 2,089 tons, and she cost \$813,500.

present or the near future, and unless Russia gives some sort of pledge very soon the nervous Japanese are expected to declare war.

Russia's Disadvantage.
 Russia has a greater fleet than Japan, but it is not without coal. It is exceedingly difficult for the Russians to take their fleets to Pacific waters. In the first place, they have no coaling stations en route. In the second place, they could not get coal in sufficient quantities after their arrival. Germany found that out to her cost when Prince Henry started for the Asiatic waters with his squadron, after such a vainglorious parading from his brother, the Kaiser. All the way out the German ships were dependent upon British coaling stations for new supplies of fuel. Japan, on the other hand, is firmly entrenched behind her modern fleet, with ample supplies of coal and very good fortifications for defense of her coast line. In the event of a naval engagement she would have a great advantage over the Russian fleet, and the probabilities are would at first at least gain an important victory. Russia would have the same trouble in forwarding troops and supplies. The Japanese thoroughly understand the difficulty which the Russians would encounter in carrying on military and naval operations so far from their base, and notwithstanding the biggest and apparent impregnability of Russia, they are not in the least afraid of the great bear.

Other Powers Involved.
 Japan knows, too, that if she engages in war with Russia in defense of her Asiatic rights it will not be long before other European powers are involved. England would be a host in any such conflict because of her superior navy and the elaborate system of coaling and outfitting stations which British foreign ships for many years been engaged in building up in all parts of the world. France has a great navy, too, but in the ability to operate effectively far from home it is greatly inferior to the British navy.

If war comes between Spain and the United States this very question of operation so far from base will insure to the advantage of the United States. As I have already pointed out in these dispatches Spain will in all probability find herself out of coal and unable to secure new supplies on this side of the Atlantic within a few weeks after the opening of hostilities. Unless she can capture an American port or retain control of Havana or some other important Cuban seaport, she will soon be hors d' combat for lack of fuel in the bunkers of her ships. The only thing that would save Spain would be a naval victory at the very outset so complete and damaging as to give her mastery of the American coast line and of Cuban ports.

WALTER WELLMAN.

Recent Astronomical Progress.

The discovery of the last ten years which has most occupied the attention of the professional astronomer is that of the variation of latitudes everywhere on the surface of the earth, the law of which has been worked out by Chandler. The variation does not involve any change in the actual distance of points on the surface of the globe from each other, but only in the position of the axis of rotation. If an observer could station himself at the north pole and erect a stick at the precise point around which the earth was at any moment rotating, he would find this point to remain nearly in the same position all day or perhaps for a few days. But in the course of weeks he would find it to change its position, and by continuing his observations through a period of several years he would find it to move round a central point in a somewhat varying and irregular curve, making a complete revolution in about 14 months.

The greatest distance from the central point might be 25 to 30 feet, but the radius of the circle in which the pole moves ranges between this distance and almost nothing. An observer in 1830-4, or seven years later, in 1891-3, would have found the distance about 30 feet. But during the following revolution, the pole, while keeping up its rotation, would have approached very near the central point, so that during the years 1887-8 and 1894-5 the amount of change was very small. If Chandler's prediction be verified, the variation is now again approaching its largest value, and during 1898 will be as large as it ever was. The probable cause of the deviation is found in the annual changes undergone by the motion of the great masses of air on the earth's surface, combined with the deviation of the earth itself from a perfect sphere.—Professor Newcomb in Forum.

A Discredited Drawing.

The Roman correspondent of the Berlin Tagblatt throws cold water on the exaggerated reports of the discovery by Professor Maruch of a drawing of the crucifixion on an ancient wall in the Eternal City. He says that the sketch is so faint that the outlines of the cross as well as of the persons surrounding it can be made out only with the aid of a magnifying glass, and then very imperfectly. To decipher the supposed to be represented, to say the least, the inscription requires a strong imagination. So far as the persons represented are concerned, it is quite impossible to make out what they are doing. The hammer that Professor Maruch thought he saw in the hands of one of the soldiers climbing upon the cross might just as easily be a flag. Beneath this figure is to be read the name "Mistilun," or something like it. In the upper left hand corner is to be seen the Roman numerals XI, IV and V. A ladder is leaning against both crosses represented, and it is quite possible that the picture may be of a scene aboard ship. Of the supposed figure of Christ the correspondent could see nothing at all. He could read plainly the name "Pilotus." Plainly also appears through the confused mass of half obliterated Latin and Greek inscriptions, though partly injured by dilapidation of the wall, the name "Crestus" (Christus), behind which a large picture of a hammer plainly appears. The entrance to the room where this wall drawing is found is under the so-called "Bridge of Caligula."

A few tools

Don't make a man a watchmaker. It is the skill in the use of them. If you have had trouble with your repairing fall in line with our satisfied customers.



COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday, March 31.

Charles E. Blaney's Big Extravaganza

A Boy Wanted

With the big city company

25 People 25.

Special Scenery.

Elegant Costumes.

Prices 35, 50, 75.

Seats on sale at Bartlett's drug store. Tuesday at 9 a. m.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.

Engagement Extraordinary.

TWO NIGHTS AND MATINEE.

Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2.

The Famous

Andrews Opera Co.

Comic Standard and Grand Opera.

Friday evening—Plafow's masterpiece.

"Martha."

Saturday matinee—Boile's beautiful

"Bohemian Girl."

Saturday evening—Double bill,

Mascagni's

"Cavalleria Rusticana."

Gilbert & Sullivan's

"Pirates of Penzance."

GREAT CAST. SPLENDID CHORUS

Reserve sale opens 9 o'clock Friday

morning at Bartlett's drug store.

Prices \$1, 75c and 50c.

A BARREL

Branded like this



IS THE BEST that money can buy.

INSIST UPON HAVING THE

Angelus

Thompson Milling Co.

Removal Notice.

Dr. Lillian Smith will remove her dental parlors from Waverly Place to 1 Eagle street and will receive her patients there after April 8.

The Transcript Map.

In our advertising columns we give a full description of the handsome map which THE TRANSCRIPT is sending out among its readers. Directions are also given for using the coupon printed below. If you are interested, please send it to THE TRANSCRIPT, North Adams, Mass., and we will send you the map.

COUPON.

Publisher of THE TRANSCRIPT: North Adams, Mass.

You will find enclosed 75 cents together with 12 coupons for which I am to receive one copy of RAND, McNALLY & CO'S New Reversible Wall Map of the United States and the World.

NAME.....

Street and Number.....

City or Town.....

State of.....

CEYLON AND INDIA TEA.

A CHEAP article is not necessarily an ECONOMICAL one. When purchasing TEA bear this in mind. Look to PURITY, QUALITY and STRENGTH, rather than to a small saving in price. In the end PURE MACHINE ROLLED Tea is more ECONOMICAL.

DIRECTIONS—Take half usual quantity. See water-BOILS. Steep FIVE minutes.

THE CELEBRATED B. & B. India and Ceylon TEAS.

PURITAN, KNICKERBOCKER, COLUMBIA, B & B. (Green Packet.)

LIPTON'S Ceylon-India TEAS

"Are the finest the world produces." In sealed packages. Put up by the grower.

For Sale By E W Blackinton & Co, W H Reynolds Brown & O'Connor, H A Sherman & Co North Adams Co-operative association R Darrow.

"Forgotten all the Geography I Ever Knew."

Then brush up on the subject. Get one of the Transcript Wall Maps—5 1-2 feet long by 4 feet wide, printed on extra heavy paper, mounted on rolls, already to hang—one of the best maps published by Rand, McNally & Co., the largest map publishing concern in the country. Printed on both sides; the United States on one side; on the other a complete map of the world. Counties, railroads, rivers, towns, etc., all correctly located. Such a map will enable you to follow the world's news intelligently and will be an educator for the children.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we will give one of these magnificent maps, together with THE DAILY TRANSCRIPT, delivered by carrier or sent by mail. Or if already a subscriber, you can secure the map upon payment of 75 cents, accompanied by 12 coupons clipped from any issue of THE TRANSCRIPT.

The Transcript Publishing Co., North Adams, Mass.

Just a word about Spring Suits and Overcoats. THE TIME to order either is now. Everything is ready—tape-measure, scissors, needle and thread. All await the word from you to begin work upon one of the many sorts of new Spring Goods which we are now showing.

SUITS—15, 16, 18, 20, and \$25. TROUSERS—3.50, 4, 5, 6, 7, and \$8.

Made to order and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

American Tailor, 31 Eagle St.

INSURANCE of All Kinds.....

Tinker & Ransford

Office over Adams National Bank, North Adams. The Leading Agents

WALL PAPER

At Manufacturers' Prices for the Next Thirty Days.

Thirty per cent less than at retail. Borders at Fifty per cent less. Those in need of Wall Paper can have designs shown at their homes. Three Hundred different designs and colorings for the spring of 1898. Save the above per cent by addressing a postal card to

JOHN NAVIN, BLACKINTON, MASS.

Lock Box No. 9.

Manufacturers' agent for Potter-Wall Paper Mills.

It's Near Enough to Spring.

to be thinking of your spring clothes. You had any left over from last year, not in the time to get them out, look them over to see what they need in the way of cleaning and repairing, and bring them in, so that they may be ready when you want them. We are experts in our line and can make old clothes that you have given up as hopeless look almost like new.

GEORGE H. PAIR, 3 Bank St.

The A. J. Houghton Co.'s

B=O=C=K

Beer,

In Half and Quarter Barrels and in Case will be ready for delivery

SATURDAY, April 1,

—AT—

T. MULGARE & CO'S

28 Marshall Street.

WONDER FLOUR

THE GREAT BREAD PRODUCER

Every Package Guaranteed as Represented or money refunded.

Can you ask more? The following first-class Grocers Sell it:—

NORTH ADAMS

M. V. N. Bramer, G. Fisher & Co., S. J. W. G. Ellis, G. E. Potter, F. J. Harrington, W. A. Reynolds, F. Keele, L. D. Thayer, M. F. Egan, N. T. Gleason, John Sullivan, Sherman & Plumb, Brown & O'Connor, J. H. Freese, B. J. Boland, E. E. Burdick, C. Belanger, W. H. & H. C. Smith, J. T. Clark, M. E. Savenough, R. Burrow, E. Woodward

ADAMS WILLIAMSTOWN

M. E. Potter, G. W. Hall, L. B. Jones, F. D. Root, J. J. Fowler

BLACKINTON E. Davies

PRICE NO MORE THAN "JUST AS GOOD"

BARGAIN DAY

This Week, Saturday, April 2,

Jelly Roll and Jelly Souffles, 8c each, also Choco-late Roasted Almonds, 25c per pound.

AT....

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

McNEILL'S.

A Good Deal Better for a Good Deal Less

is what you may expect
in buying

TRAVELING BAGS,
DRESS SUIT CASES,
MUSIC ROLLS,
BELTS, ETC.

At my new factory, 131
State St. Retail trade
solicited.

F. J. Barber.
MANUFACTURER.

Take Adams Car.



When you buy a Watch here

you get RELIABILITY
and the strongest kind of
guarantee, if you buy a
high-grade watch. We
have a full line of Elgin,
Waltham and E. Howard
& Co. watches. Also a
special watch which we
guarantee to run within
5-10 of a second variation
a day. Come in and look
over the assortment.

L. M. Barnes,
Jeweler and Optician.

PILES

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile
Ointment will cure Blind,
Bleeding and Itching
Piles. It absorbs the tumors,
relieves the itching and
restores the normal condition.
It is a powerful, yet gentle
remedy. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile
Ointment is sold in all drug
stores. By mail, \$1.00 per
box. 50 cents for a trial box.
Manufacturing Co., Proprietors,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Blackinton Co.

Blackinton, Mass.

KLONDIKE

From prominent N. E.
Junction, Ontario to
Pacific Coast
\$25
\$15
ST. PAUL
On and after March 14

W. H. GAYLORD.

Great Mark-Down Sale of

Cloaks and Capes.

Cloaks marked down to
one-half the usual price to
clear them quickly and surely.

Handkerchiefs!

A large special stock of
Handkerchiefs is here to
choose from. More styles
than you can imagine, all at
little enough prices.

W. H. GAYLORD.

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Ave., Cor. Brattle St., Boston
new and elegantly appointed fireproof
Hotel. Pleasantly and conveniently located.
One minute from Huntington Ave. Station,
B. & A. R. R. Five to six minutes to
shopping centers and places of amusement.
Electric cars to all points pass the door.

ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE WITH
PRIVATE BATHS.

American plan, \$3.50 per day and up.
European rooms \$4.50 per day and up

F. S. Risteen & Co.

William's Kidney Pills
Has no equal in the treatment of
all kidney and urinary ailments. It
is a powerful, yet gentle, remedy.
It is sold in all drug stores. By
mail, \$1.00 per box. 50 cents for a
trial box. Manufacturing Co., Proprietors,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Local News

READSBORO ITEMS.

H. A. Hicks has moved into the new
store in Goodell's block. The new store
is 26x44 feet with a large plate glass front.
The ceiling is of southern pine and the
floor the very best rock maple. The
counters are of spruce and pine and of
a handsome design. The interior is
finished throughout in natural wood, mak-
ing it one of the prettiest stores for many
miles.

A. M. Crozier has returned to Holyoke
Saturday by the serious illness of his
mother.

Frank Reed is visiting in Halifax with
his grandfather.

W. W. Follett of Holyoke was in town
over Sunday.

Miss Hattie Douglas is stopping with
her father in North Adams.

Mrs. Albert Bailey is on the sick list.
Mrs. M. J. Root has been visiting relatives
in Charlestown this week.

Dannie Gore has finished work in
Bullock's store and is working for H. A.
Hicks.

W. D. Howe and wife did not return
with the party of the 29th, but visited
with relatives in North Adams until Sat-
urday.

Felix Pallone has hired the room on the
west side of Bishop's block and has
moved his meat market there. C. E.
Cutler is helping him.

Postoffice Inspector Willis was in town
last week and paid a visit to the office at
Sherman. Dr. A. Sherman, the post-
master, has left the office and the post-
office has been closed.

The sugar season is about over and only
a small quantity has been made.

Miss Minnie Reed of Whitingham spent
Friday and Saturday with friends in
town.

Undertaker Harrington has a new and
expensive folding table for laying out the
dead. It is for use of the public.

Dr. Carr of North Adams was in town
Tuesday to see Dr. Genaro, who was very
sick and had been in bed for some time.
He is reported a little better, but not yet
out of danger.

Mrs. Wolcott, who has been at G. M.
Smith's for some time, has been very sick
and her husband was called for Friday.
He arrived from Kentucky Sunday.

A New Pointers.

The recent statistics of the number of
deaths show that the large majority die
with consumption. The disease may com-
mence with an apparently harmless cough
which can be cured instantly by Kemp's
Balm for the Throat and Lungs, which
is guaranteed to cure and relieve all cases.
Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all drug-
gists. Ask for a free sample today.

A Stamford Remedy.

Frolicious acid, which is made from
wood by Houghton and Wilmarth of
Stamford, furnishes the curative power of
Pyrocare, the unfailing pill remedy.
Local druggists sell it.

WHITE OAKS.

A large audience greeted Rev. Dr. Pud-
defoot on Sunday evening as he spoke in
his inimitable way of the home missionary
work and field on the frontiers of our
land.

The White Oaks baseball players, cap-
tained by Lewis Miller, defeated the High
School nine led by Caleb Prindle last
Saturday afternoon. Game five innings,
score 7 to 4.

Severe illness has visited the family of
Frank Goodell within a few days. John
Daley, a boarder, is sick with pneumonia.
Miss Dora Coe is again confined to her
bed and Saturday evening Mr. Goodell
had a very severe attack of neuritis
which nearly proved fatal. Now Mrs.
Goodell is completely prostrated. Mrs.
Ziba Goodell and her granddaughter are
on the sick list.

The Friday evening debate on the
Cuban question was well sustained on
both sides, but the judges, George Wright,
George Kellogg and George Grundy, de-
cided that the side of argument was
with the negative, while the house by a
large majority favored war with Spain
for the sake of Cuba.

Charles Brigham's little boy is very ill
with congestion of the lungs.

In spite of the showers Tuesday morn-
ing, a goodly number of teams and
shovelers turned out to the double bee to
cover the clay spots on the road in 30 ft.
of the church and hall. There were 22 horses
and 87 men and boys who assisted in the
work. With scarcely an exception every
horse on the road was represented and
neighbors from Oakhill, Goodell lane and
Groveville joined in the good work. The
latter provided the most excellent dinner,
and will serve another on Thursday when,
weather permitting, the work will be con-
tinued. The rain prevented work in the
afternoon.

LINE.

Derrick Harris and Albert Oliver cut 10
cords of wood sled length into stove wood
for E. S. Smith and cut 10 cords of wood
for the four-horse power engine and chow-
lar saw.

Postmaster F. M. Thompson had a narrow
escape from a bad accident last week.
It happened that another man was escap-
ing the car near by. Mr. Thompson sud-
denly moved and came against the ax,
cutting a wound in his head.

The snow has nearly all disappeared
from the roads and the work of clearing
them is now being done by the city.
The amount that covered the ground and
being so early in the season.

I was met at the door of the house in
Monument Yard by a buxom cousin of
my friend Pat, who said:

"Shure, and ye'll find Miss Living-
stone in the parlor. Whirrle, it is sorrow
she is. Mayhap ye will stop the tears of
the pretty colleen." The comely Norah
here, with a roguish smile, pointed to a
half glass door, through the window panes
of which I caught sight of the girl I loved.

Long and steadily gazed, with beating
heart, upon the sorrowing girl. Then,
warned by a low laugh from the lips of
Norah, I rapped at the door, and receiving
an invitation to come in at once entered
the chamber.

Darting forward I now caught the little
soft hands of the weeping girl in mine,
pressing my lips to her flushed cheeks
and then to her golden hair.

"So, then, Dora, you are mine—my own
darling now and forever!" I exclaimed.
"Let this be our betrothal night. See,
dear girl, here is a ring that was once my
mother's, a little keepsake I have never
parted with, and in return I must have
this, my own." Placing the gift from my
mother upon one of the tiny fingers I held
in mine, I at the same moment abstracted
from Dora's left hand a ring she wore, but
as I held the gem up to the light a cry of dis-
tress escaped her throat, and with beating
heart, upon the sorrowing girl. Then,
warned by a low laugh from the lips of
Norah, I rapped at the door, and receiving
an invitation to come in at once entered
the chamber.

"Oh, Frank, what have you done,
Frank? Woe is me! I have dreamed one
wild! There is a terrible history to that
opal ring, and see now—even now—

Startled and vexed and with some
alarm at Dora's wild distress, I held up to
the gas the gleaming orb and noted, with
a thrill of nervousness I could not repress,
that the fine large opal with which the
ring was set had indeed paled in color, the
tiny tongue of flame almost totally dis-
appearing.

With a forced laugh I attempted to
soothe Dora; but, weeping and clinging
closer to my side, she exclaimed:

"Would you had not taken the fatal
jewel from me, dear Frank. There is a
terrible story attached to that opal. Oh,
heavens, it had not been here, forced
upon my hand or taken by you!"

Chase & Sanborn's
Package Teas

are famous throughout the
country and are always
found uniformly reliable.

They are never sold in
bulk. At any grocer's in
pound and half-pound air-
tight packages.

One pound makes over 200 cups.

Chase & Sanborn's
Package Teas

are famous throughout the
country and are always
found uniformly reliable.

They are never sold in
bulk. At any grocer's in
pound and half-pound air-
tight packages.

One pound makes over 200 cups.

SUNNY HARBOR OR STORMY SEAS?

Sometimes I wonder which is best for me—
the sunny harbor or the stormy sea.
How may the soul who seeks its growth more
brave;

Woe calm, yet battle with each warring wave;
Win love, yet not forget the loveless kind;
Win heaven itself, yet not the world and kind?
—Ella Glady in Century.

LOVE AND MAMMON.

It was one dreary, foggy November day,
thick and dispiriting when I left my
lodgings, and as I pushed on in the wintry
gloom I grew more spirit broken and de-
pressed at every step.

I was an hour over my appointed time
when I reached my uncle's office in Min-
ing lane. I was informed a certain young
lady was with my uncle.

"How long has she been here, Pat?" I
exclaimed.

"Maybe half an hour, more or less."

"And has my uncle sent down stairs to
know if I had arrived during that time?"

"Shure. The boy Wiggins has been sent
for ye twice, and upon the last occasion
the dirty young spalpeen told us how the
bear was growling and grunting while the
pretty colleen was crying fit to break her
heart."

"And you think I had better not go
up?" I exclaimed anxiously and nervously
as I stood with the door ajar listening for
any sounds from above.

"Well, Master Frank, if ye took an
ould fool's advice—that one—ye would say,
'Pat, darlint, run up and see how the
land lays.'"

"Excellent. I never thought of that.
Run along. I am in a fever to get the
matter over, and Pat, just ask Miss Liv-
ingstone if she will mind calling at Bridget
Flanagan's in Monument Yard. Tell her
I wish to see her very much; that I start
for Liverpool tonight. You may add that
I will not detain her long."

"All right, then, Frank, the pretty colleen
will be waiting for ye; I'll answer for that
same. Be the powers, what a fine couple
ye would make, and it's the likes of me
that would just like to dance at yer wed-
ding. Ooh, now, don't change color. Does
ye think ould Pat Flanagan can't see
through ye both?"

For some time past I had been in the
habit of meeting a dear girl who at that
moment was engaged with my uncle.

What was her business with the morose
and gloomy colonial broker I had never
presumed to ask her. Dora Livingstone
was an orphan and was residing in Lon-
don with a relative with whom, I fancied,
Mark Hammersley had some little busi-
ness transactions which were carried on
through the means of the timid and pretty
Dora. For weeks and weeks I had blind-
ly worshipped the fair being, who, by her
artless and winning manners, won my
heart. First a brief and silent inclination
of the head, then a look passing from her
eyes, and then a word or two, and I was
upon one occasion, waiting my uncle's ar-
rival, a trifling conversation led on to mu-
tual explanations and the discovery that
we were both wayward children of fate,
with the world before us and no one to
love or cherish us. Both young, the re-
sult may be foreseen. For myself I fell
hopelessly in love. Just as I was getting
impatient she made her appearance, weep-
ing bitterly, while Pat, following behind,
anxiously enquired:

"That infernal ould mon has been bully-
ing the pretty colleen, and, be the powers,
ye'd better show up, Master Frank. Shure,
if ye could baste came down we'd be
ruined entirely." Pat literally tore me
away from the weeping Dora, whom I had
caught in my arms. Recalled to myself,
I hurried up stairs, my heart beating
wildly with conflicting emotions. I was
about to go to Liverpool. I knew not
how long I should be away, and I had
not delivered an inexplicable message
given me in the street by a stranger,
though apparently well acquainted with
my morose relative.

Upon entering the counting room I dis-
covered in a moment that my uncle was
in one of his devil's moods.

"So, young man, you have arrived at
last. Lost yourself in the fog, I suppose?"
There was a grin, surely sly in this
situation, the devil look upon his features
changing, however, to one of alarm as
he exclaimed: "I met a stranger in Tower
street just now, ould. He told me his
name was Bill Bainbridge. 'Tell the ould
man Boston Bill's in London' he shouted
out and then disappeared in the fog."

"Boston Bill, and here in London! Im-
possible! What sort of a man was this—a
tall, sallow-faced, rough looking soundrel,
was he, with go rings depending from
his ears?" In this exclamation my uncle
here grasped me by the arm as he drew the
faithful portrait of the stranger I had
encountered in the street shortly before.
When I told him that he had depicted the
man to the very life, Mark Hammersley
exclaimed:

"You must call tomorrow morning,
Frank. Let me see you at 9 o'clock, be-
fore Saunders gets here. Good night. I
—I don't sleep, my boy."

"Well, there is a skeleton in every house,
the ould saw has it," I muttered as I once
more gained the street. "And I suspect,
for all his wealth, that Mark Hammersley
is not to be envied." Glancing back I ob-
served his shadow passing and reappearing
across the drawn blinds. Then, hurrying
away as the fair image of the lovely girl I
was presently to meet once before me, I
dismissed the strange business entirely
from my thoughts.

I was met at the door of the house in
Monument Yard by a buxom cousin of
my friend Pat, who said:

"Shure, and ye'll find Miss Living-
stone in the parlor. Whirrle, it is sorrow
she is. Mayhap ye will stop the tears of
the pretty colleen." The comely Norah
here, with a roguish smile, pointed to a
half glass door, through the window panes
of which I caught sight of the girl I loved.

Long and steadily gazed, with beating
heart, upon the sorrowing girl. Then,
warned by a low laugh from the lips of
Norah, I rapped at the door, and receiving
an invitation to come in at once entered
the chamber.

Darting forward I now caught the little
soft hands of the weeping girl in mine,
pressing my lips to her flushed cheeks
and then to her golden hair.

"So, then, Dora, you are mine—my own
darling now and forever!" I exclaimed.
"Let this be our betrothal night. See,
dear girl, here is a ring that was once my
mother's, a little keepsake I have never
parted with, and in return I must have
this, my own." Placing the gift from my
mother upon one of the tiny fingers I held
in mine, I at the same moment abstracted
from Dora's left hand a ring she wore, but
as I held the gem up to the light a cry of dis-
tress escaped her throat, and with beating
heart, upon the sorrowing girl. Then,
warned by a low laugh from the lips of
Norah, I rapped at the door, and receiving
an invitation to come in at once entered
the chamber.

"Oh, Frank, what have you done,
Frank? Woe is me! I have dreamed one
wild! There is a terrible history to that
opal ring, and see now—even now—

Startled and vexed and with some
alarm at Dora's wild distress, I held up to
the gas the gleaming orb and noted, with
a thrill of nervousness I could not repress,
that the fine large opal with which the
ring was set had indeed paled in color, the
tiny tongue of flame almost totally dis-
appearing.

With a forced laugh I attempted to
soothe Dora; but, weeping and clinging
closer to my side, she exclaimed:

"Would you had not taken the fatal
jewel from me, dear Frank. There is a
terrible story attached to that opal. Oh,
heavens, it had not been here, forced
upon my hand or taken by you!"

Chase & Sanborn's
Package Teas

are famous throughout the
country and are always
found uniformly reliable.

They are never sold in
bulk. At any grocer's in
pound and half-pound air-
tight packages.

One pound makes over 200 cups.

Chase & Sanborn's
Package Teas

are famous throughout the
country and are always
found uniformly reliable.

They are never sold in
bulk. At any grocer's in
pound and half-pound air-
tight packages.

One pound makes over 200 cups.

Chase & Sanborn's
Package Teas

are famous throughout the
country and are always
found uniformly reliable.

They are never sold in
bulk. At any grocer's in
pound and half-pound air-
tight packages.

One pound makes over 200 cups.

Chase & Sanborn's
Package Teas

are famous throughout the
country and are always
found uniformly reliable.

They are never sold in
bulk. At any grocer's in
pound and half-pound air-
tight packages.

One pound makes over 200 cups.

Chase & Sanborn's
Package Teas

are famous throughout the
country and are always
found uniformly reliable.

They are never sold in
bulk. At any grocer's in
pound and half-pound air-
tight packages.

One pound makes over 200 cups.

THIS Is The PACKAGE.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS.



Never makes in any
water. Each pack-
age contains four
squares enveloped.
The amount in each
package makes one
plate of jelly.

REQUIRES NO SOAKING.
Dissolves instantly, and is guaranteed to be
absolutely free from all impurities.
Ask your grocer for this package; get it
and you get the best and genuine.

WHITMAN GROCERY CO.,
Orange, Mass.

Also Manufacturers of the
Celebrated Minute Tapioca.
Send for our little booklet (free) by mail, con-
taining over 30 beautiful recipes.

"Tell me the secrets of the new
sweet."

"It was thrust upon my hand, dear
Frank, years back, when I was but a
child, placed there by the trembling fin-
gers of a dying—no, a murdered woman."

"Well, I see nothing very dreadful, dear
Dora, in all this."

"Oh, but, dear Frank, there is that
dreadful past, though he have elapsed
since then the some touch most vividly
before me. I have ever had a shuddering
horror of that gem, and but for the fear
of my father's wrath would long ago
have destroyed it."

"Well, it is yours no longer, my own,
and, as I told you but now, a thousand
opal rings, with all their evil powers,
would not deprive me of one jot of hap-
piness, my love. But tell me, darling,
the secret of this opal ring."

"As I told you but now, Frank, a dying
mother placed it on my hand. There was
over a mystery about the gem, my father
always showing a mad fury when it
caught his sight, but bidding me ever to
wear it, and a few weeks back, when I
reached London and, at my father's be-
hest, paid my first visit to Mark Ham-
mersley, he grew pale as I drew his atten-
tion to the minute card engraved just
within the inner circle of the ring."

"Did you then ask him to call my un-
cle's attention to it, Dora?"

"Yes, and when I told him I had left
my parent in America and was myself
alone in London he appeared much re-
lieved."

"And at your father's desire you have
kept his presence in England a secret?"

"Yes. I did not dare reveal it."

"And the sums of money given you upon
your visits at Minning lane?"

"There is no need to be forwarded by me
to America. To-day, however, for the first
time Mark Hammersley refused to give
me the usual sum, talked wild and fearful
language, and said he would send my un-
happy, disolute father to the gallows."

"Yes, he said that, Frank; but, oh,
heaven something dreadful has happened!
Look, look at Pat!" With shaking hand
and wild staring eyes Dora here pointed to
the Irishman, who at that moment had,
darted into the apartment, his usual ruddy
features pallid as the livid."

"What on earth is the matter, Finnigan?
Have you seen a ghost?"

"No, Master Frank. I've seen worse
than that; but, arrah, come wid me at
once. Ye're wanted at the office. Shure
they tould me to fetch ye widout delay."

"At the office? Is my uncle still there?"

"There is he; whirrle, ye and will not
leave this night. But whilst we are los-
ing time, Norah, darlint, stay wid the
colleen until Master Frank comes back.
He will not be long, alannah!" With a
contentment of wild terror Pat now hur-
ried from the house, followed closely by
me.

"What on earth is the matter, Pat? Is
there something you have concealed from
me?"

"Arrah, yes. It seems like a bad drama,
but the master's dead!"

"Dead! My uncle dead!" Then, with
a shudder of horror as I remembered the
strange death of my father, I rushed on to
the office outside the door of which was a lit-
tle crowd and a policeman.

Pat's horror and strange behavior were
now explained. Upon entering the offices
half an hour before he had discovered the
dead body of his master lying stretched
half out of the open door of the counting
room.

My poor, unfortunate uncle had been
strangled out of life, a gaily colored silk
handkerchief having found driven in a knot
around his neck, the empuddled features,
protruding eyes and rolling tongue, half
dying agony and desperate fight for life.

Met upon the stairs by a detective and a
constable, I at once made the former ac-
quainted with what had taken place at my
last interview with my poor uncle.

"This Boston Bill is the murderer, de-
pend upon it. Joe Emery (were the ac-
cused) nodded his head at the constable

THE QUICK DEFENSE OF AMERICAN SEAPORTS.

Lewis Nixon, Who Designed the Indiana Type of Battleship, Has a Scheme For the Defense of Our Seaports With Rifled Howitzers and Mortar Boats, Which He Says Could Be Rapidly Created—Why a Warship Cannot Be Built In a Year—How the Wartime Monitors Might Be Made Effective.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Lewis Nixon, the naval constructor who designed the battleships of the Indiana type and who has been in close touch with the navy department ever since the beginning of the present fleet of steel war vessels at the Roach yards in 1884, when he was stationed there as government representative, is firmly convinced that the United States can vastly improve the condition of every one of its seaports, so far as defenses are concerned, in a very few weeks.

"Before I explain my idea," said Mr. Nixon to the writer at the Crescent

yard I know of is admirably fitted for such work. Moreover, the boats could be built in sections, so that they could be sent from the place of construction by rail to any port on either coast in a surprisingly short time, as has been abundantly demonstrated in the steamers built and building for the Yukon river service. And as every yard of any consequence, if pressed to its utmost capacity, could put out two or more such boats as I have in mind in practically as short a time as one, it need be only a brief period before every port could be prepared to give an ex-

Under no circumstances would they be fit to send to sea, but they would lie in little inlets and behind sand spits running out into the sea, where the water would be calm. Being of such light draft, they could go into very shallow places. They would fire shells only, of course, and, though these shells could be conical in form, there might not be time to construct projectiles of the highest penetrative power. But fired from mortars they would describe the well known parabolic curve in their flight and would fall almost perpendicularly on the deck of a ship whenever they hit, thus striking its most vulnerable part. Certainly they would not always hit the mark, but the records of the civil war and of the various American and English tests show that the modern howitzer can be aimed with great accuracy. It would be a stanch vessel that could withstand more than one of the missiles that would be fired from such a mortar as I have described.

"A dozen mortar boats properly disposed in the vicinity of New York would add enormously to the defense of the port and in one sense would have a

rifled howitzers, which new 'help greatly to protect the British coast' and, besides, the United States has installed several land batteries of practically the same sort of guns, saving that they are made of steel, and they have been proved to be both accurate and easy of management.

It is agreed on all sides that the only way to supply the navy quickly with battleships or any other sort of seagoing fighting vessels is to buy them, and the proposition brought up the other day in congress to build the greatest battleship of the times in one year and name it George Washington would have been highly amusing to naval officers and naval constructors had they not been thoroughly conversant with the real gravity of the situation.

There are many who do not understand why it would not be possible by the employment of more men, more money and the best machinery available to reduce the time of building a warship very much below a year. A naval officer of high grade, but whose name I am not allowed to mention, to whom I appealed for information on this point, explained the situation perfectly.

"It should be borne in mind, to begin with," said the officer, "that while you can make the parts of a warship by machinery these parts must be put together after they are made. Now, no one has yet devised and no one is likely ever to devise a machine for putting a ship together. All the work must be done by skilled hand labor. Every rivet that holds the framing and the plates together must be driven home and hammered hot by hand. Every bolt and nut must be screwed together by hand. The interior fittings must be put in place by hand. The paint must be put on with brushes wielded by hand. At the Cramp yards they are today at work on the Alabama, a great new warship of almost twice the tonnage and of at least twice the fighting power.

establishments where ships second to none in the world can be built as quickly as anywhere else, barring possibly England, and, in my judgment, even better than anywhere else. I should place Cramps and the Newport Navy ship-building companies about on a par as to facilities. The Newport Navy yard is now a little larger, but they have had greater experience at Cramps, and their yard is more compact. After these two I should place the Union works at San Francisco and then the Roach yards at Chester. Big ships can also be built at both the Brooklyn and the Norfolk navy yards, while gunboats and the like can be built at a dozen smaller yards, and the possible facilities for constructing torpedo boats, torpedo boat catchers, submarine boats and the other smaller craft are practically unlimited.

"Why is it that England can build faster than we? Simply because there are many more skilled workmen there than here. Our machinery is as good or better, we can make iron and steel beams, plates and armor as rapidly as they can in England and perhaps more so, but we have comparatively few workmen who are skilled at the ship-builder's trade. Why not import them? My dear sir, you forget that the ship-builder who should engage skilled workmen abroad and cause their immigration to these shores would be liable to a fine of \$1,000 for every man brought over. It is quite possible for the unskilled immigrant, who has no idea how he is going to earn his living, to come to America and settle himself, but the man who is in demand and will not come without a contract is barred out.

"You must not think me pessimistic. The navy is ready as far as it goes, and the ingenuity of the Yankee nation will help us if necessary, as it has helped us before. The contest would not be a short one, however, since the Spaniards, no matter how treacherous they may be, are not cowards, nor have we any reason to believe them incapable of

the way of aggressive outside fighting, to be sure, but they could undoubtedly be used to great advantage as coast defenders. There are a baker's dozen of them, eight of which have long been moored in a string at the League Island navy yard. They have not presented a very imposing appearance there, it is true, being small in size and sitting low in the water, but nearly every one has given a good account of itself in the past, as can be seen from the great dents made by old fashioned spherical cannon balls in the armor plating of the turret.

"Contrary to general belief, perhaps, it would not be necessary to fit them with new guns. In fact, this could not be done even if we had new guns to put aboard of them, which we have not. The old guns are in good condition, however, and while they could not be used at the long range of the modern gun they are by no means to be sneezed at even in these days of high power ordnance. They are of smooth bore, and they carry spherical balls only, but the projectiles are 15 inches in diameter, they weigh 500 or 400 pounds each, and the powder charge is 120 pounds. The old style pebble powder would have to be used, but it would carry the projectiles two or three miles with sufficient force to make it unpleasant for any vessel that should be struck either on deck or just below the water line, especially if shells were used, as would probably be the case, instead of solid shot, and striking anywhere, such shells would work great havoc with any but a heavily armored ship.

"The greatest disadvantage under which one of the old time monitors would lie when engaged with a modern vessel armed with long range modern guns would be the difficulty in getting near enough to do effective work. But while this would be considerable it by no means follows that it would always be insurmountable. In the first place, a single turret monitor, lying almost level with the surface of the water, painted gray and burning hard coal that gives no smoke, can creep surprisingly near without being seen. When cleared for action, such a ship has no upper works except the turret, and the waves wash freely over her deck. The bow even is so low that the sea breaks over it instead of piling up in a mass of white foam as it does ahead of any other sort of craft, and the keenest eye might fail to see her until she had got near enough to fire. Even after she were seen a single turret monitor would not be easy to hit. The turret furnishes a poor target, and it is of small area, while a shot fired horizontally that should hit the deck would be practically certain to glance off in comparatively harmless fashion, as was often the case in the sixties.

"I have often been asked as to what type of vessel the United States ought to build in case a really effective navy were to be created, and my answer has invariably been that we want vessels of all types. I do not see any sense in the cry that battleships should no longer be considered desirable just because the Maine was blown up. It was as well known in advance as now that no vessel ever built, whether torpedo boat, monitor, cruiser or battleship, could withstand the impact of such an explosion as that which destroyed the Maine.

"So I should say build more battleships, because they are necessary for

inorrow and place them at exactly the points where they would be most available, we could not make good use of them, for we have neither the officers to command them, the seamen to man them, the engineers to operate their machinery nor the gunners to work the pieces.

"The same would hold good, of course, were the government to purchase ships this time, and while it is true that men can in time be trained to do all these things it would be just as unnecessary for the government to put green men in charge of the costly and powerful pieces of machinery we term war vessels as it would for the proprietor of a newspaper to call men in from the farm, from the paving of streets and from clerical work to run one of the modern speedy presses on which the blanket sheets of today are printed.

"We of the navy do not think it necessary or expedient to create such a vast body of fighting ships as Great Britain must needs maintain, but we do believe that the United States should have a navy as strong as Germany's and that it should be adequately manned, and we hope that the present crisis will so stir up the people to our national need for defense that there will be nothing lacking should a similar crisis occur in the future."

DEXTER MARSHALL

How to Enlist In the Army.

The army varies from the navy in the fact that there is no ban to promotion from the ranks to the highest grade. General Nelson A. Miles, at the head of the United States army, is not a graduate of West Point, and there are many instances of private soldiers and even "outsiders" becoming commissioned officers.

The appointments to the war school of instruction at West Point, on the Hudson river, 50 miles above New York city, are made by congressmen, each representative having the right to detail an eligible youth, between the ages of 18 and 21, from his district when it is not represented at the Military academy. The president also has been given the authority to appoint ten, "at large," and usually grants the favor to the son of a former or present officer of either branch of the military (which includes navy and army) service.

Entrance examinations and annual reviews of book knowledge are the same as at the Naval academy, and during the summer the cadets go into camp near West Point. The fact is that, aside from drills in seamanship, howitzer and boat practice, the course of instruction, at both the academies, West Point and Annapolis, is very similar, for the naval cadets are exercised in infantry tactics, fencing and broadsword exercises, and on their daily evening parade present fully as imposing a presence and exactitude of martial stride as the military pupils.

The special difference between the two schools is in the age and pay of the students. The West Pointers, as indicated in the age requirement for admission, are older men, and, while their annual stipend during the scholastic term of four years is about the same as that given at Annapolis, upon graduation they become second lieutenants and receive a larger salary than that allotted to those completing the course at the Naval academy.

Promotion with them to the grades of first lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general is fully as slow as it is in the naval service, but their compensation is always comparatively larger. For this one reason the army might be considered the more favorable branch of military service, and yet there has never been any popular or privately determined feeling that it was so.

To those that wish to enlist as private there are recruiting stations to be found in every large city of the United States, and the applicant may select either the cavalry, infantry or artillery. If he has had former experience, he will at present be especially welcomed by the recruiting sergeant or captain in charge of the office. The applicant must necessarily fill the special requirements of age, status and physical measure and be in good bodily condition. If so, he is very liable to be immediately enrolled and receive clothes, shelter, board medicine, surgical attendance when necessary and the exorbitant cash sum of \$13 a month. But, then, the entire allotment is worth \$45 or \$50 a month, and there are some men who can't earn this sum.

The promotion of the private soldier may be very rapid in time of war. If he is an educated man and of any especial ability, he may be wearing a colonel's epaulet before he returns from the fields of battle. In the piping times of peace his advancement is to that of corporal and sergeant, technically termed noncommissioned officers, and then if he has influence or his own individuality dominates he may be allowed to attempt the examination for first lieutenant. If he succeeds in passing both the physical and mental demands, he is then a commissioned officer in the United States army, and his career is as free before him as if he had all the training and glories of a West Point course.

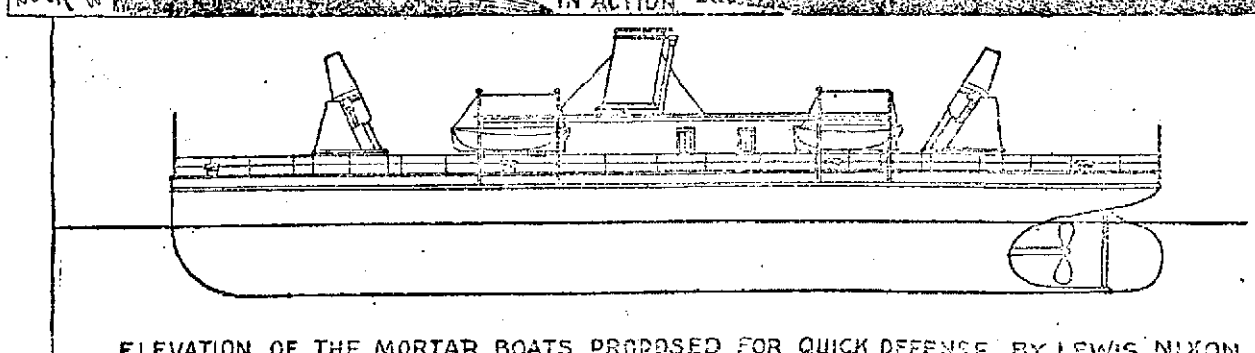
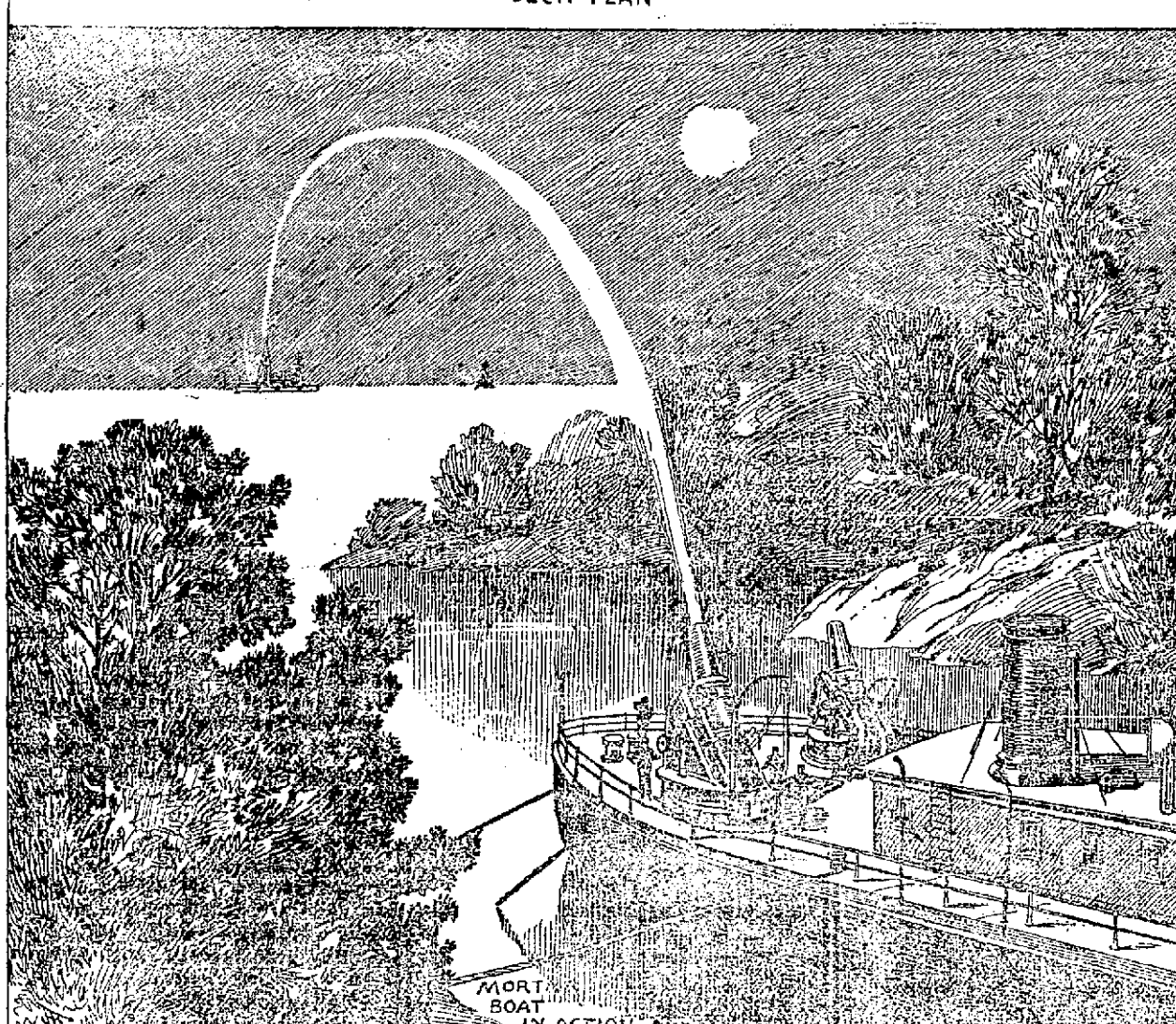
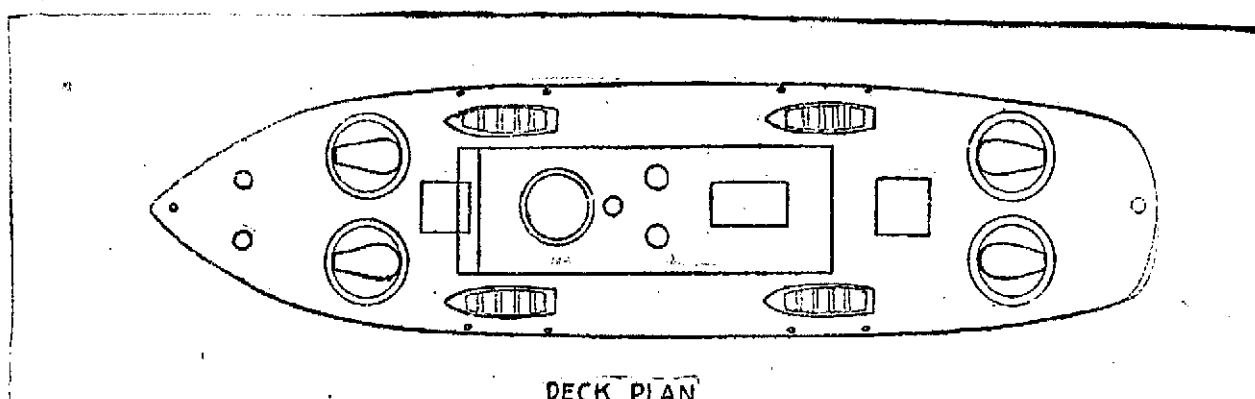
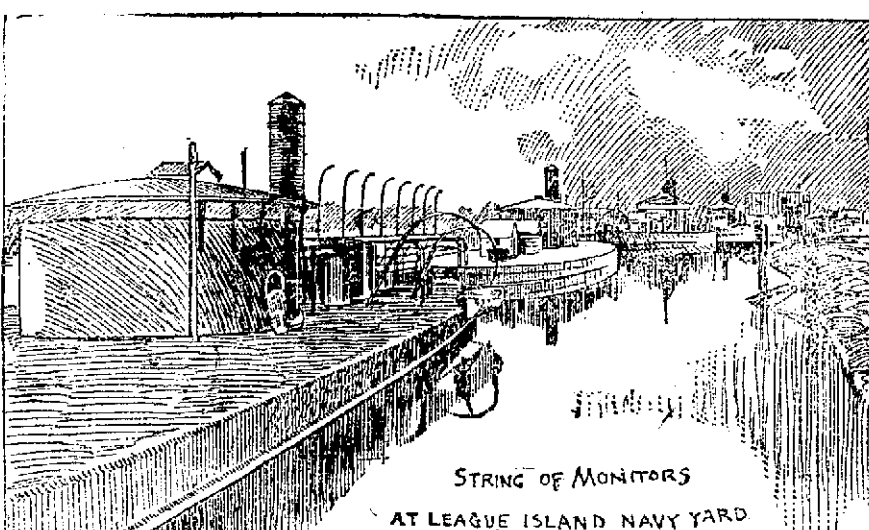
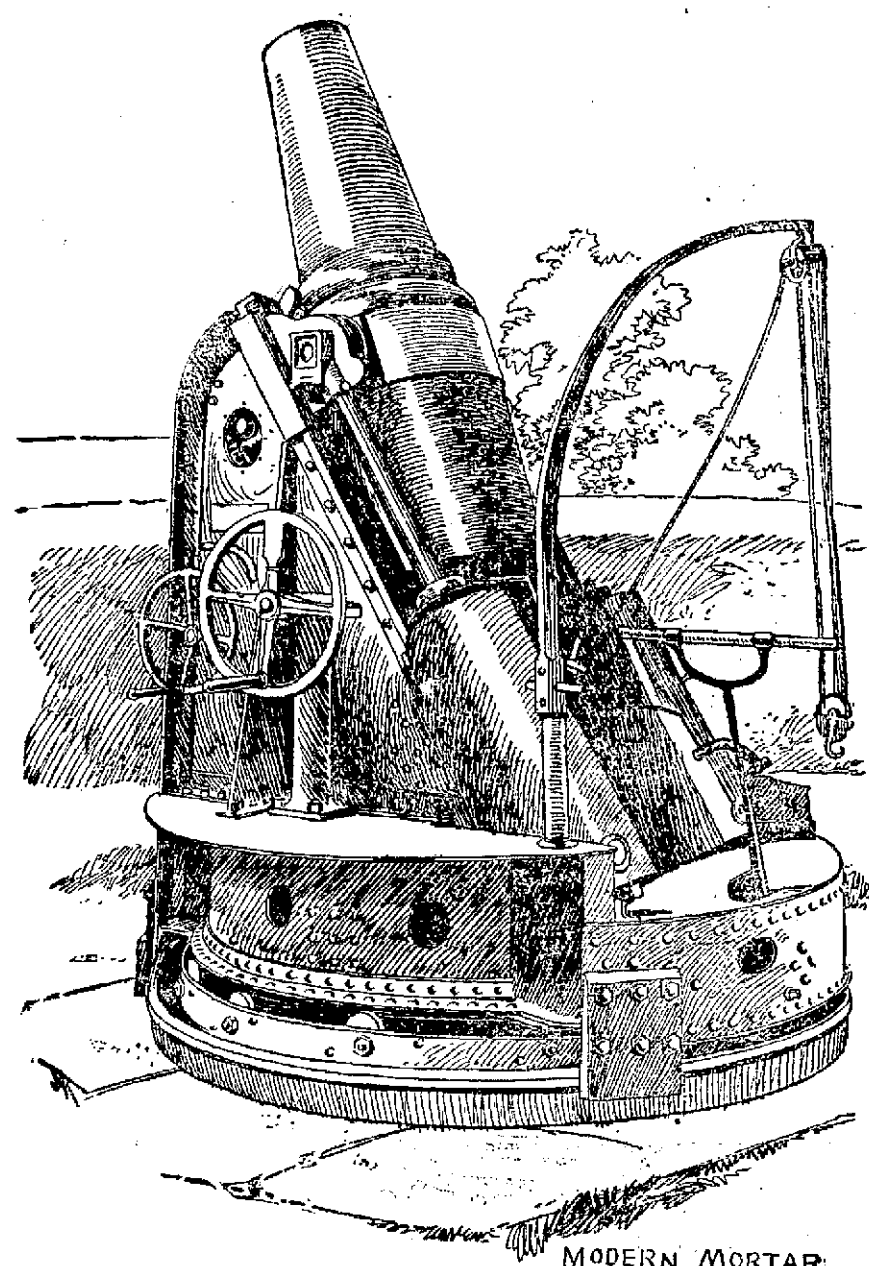
The signal corps of the army is also an excellent branch of the service, but the complement is limited, and admissions generally are rare. The men in this sort of independent corps are of a class relatively between a private and a minor noncommissioned officer.

In case of war the militia or national guard of the several states, which is now being augmented by hasty enlistments and applications from hundreds of others who will not be allowed to enroll, will not be mustered into service after the regular army. It is a popular fallacy to think that such is the case. The United States government does not recognize volunteers—offers bounties, and in case it cannot secure the necessary number of men resorts to a draft. But a state militia is not subject to the call of the war authorities in Washington. The president would act on the assumption that there is no militia in existence.

If you desire to enlist, you must be between 21 and 30 years of age, of good character and native, aboriginal, or white, and at least 5 feet 10 inches in height and weigh between 125 and 190 pounds. If your height is above 5 feet 10 inches and your weight more than 165 pounds, you may join the artillery or infantry, but not the cavalry.

ALBERT F. SOUTHWICK.

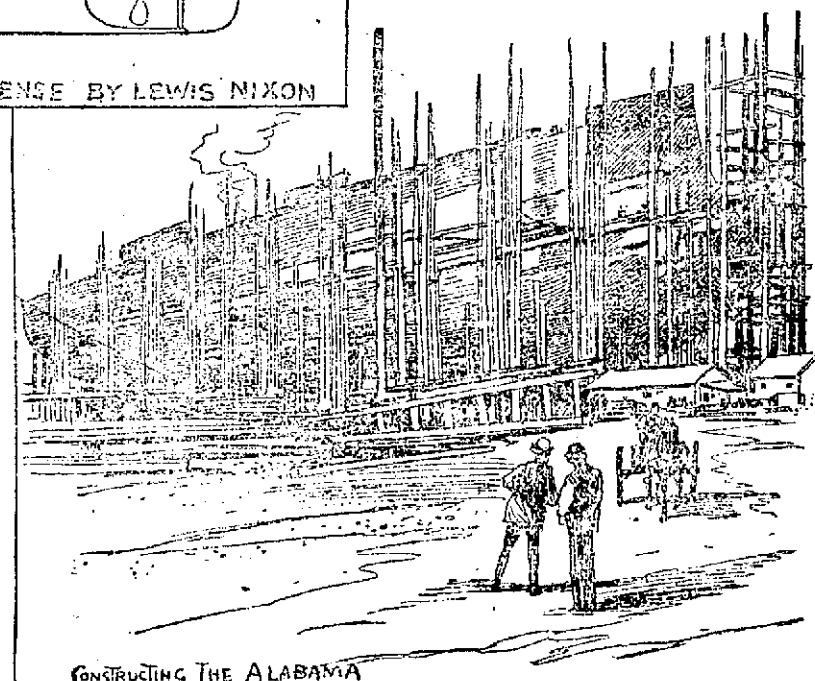
The oldest tree in the British Isles is the Brauborne yew, in Kent, 3,000 years old.



ELEVATION OF THE MORTAR BOATS PROPOSED FOR QUICK DEFENSE BY LEWIS NIXON



LEWIS NIXON



CONSTRUCTING THE ALABAMA

shipyards in Elizabethport, N. J., the other day, "let me impress upon you the fact that I am a thorough believer in the battleship. I should understand better than the majority also that it is impossible at this time to create an up to date navy with anything like the celerity shown by the United States in the sixties and that it would take years to build and arm an invulnerable line of forts along our seaboard.

"But I do believe that we can defend ourselves and that we can get ready much quicker than is generally supposed.

"How can this thing be done? By the use of the howitzer, as the improved modern rifled mortar is termed, and the rapid building of a fleet of mortar boats. Mortars and mortar boats were among the chief instruments that brought victory to the north in the civil war, and they may be a powerful aid again.

"It would be impossible for the best equipped shipbuilding concern in the world to launch a full fledged fighting vessel of the first class that could carry the war wherever it might be considered necessary in less than 18 months after the laying of the keel, but yards that could build a mortar boat in less than a month are scattered all along the north Atlantic coast of the United States and are not wanting on the Pacific. I would be willing to guarantee that we could build a mortar boat at the Crescent yards in three weeks and arm her with four 12 inch mortars that would carry explosive laden projectiles weighing several hundred pounds each seven miles with accurate aim, and I have no doubt whatever that the same thing could be done in any of several yards I could name, such as Cramps, the Bath Iron works, the Roach yards and so on.

"There need be no doubt whatever of the feasibility of this when I say that here at Elizabethport we have built ten steamers with hulls of a type that would be well adapted to mortar boat service in three months, and that the machinery of almost or quite every

ceedingly warm welcome to the vessels of a hostile power.

"These boats would be of the simplest possible construction, and of course would be entirely without armor plating, which requires months in the manufacture. They would look about like this," he continued, sketching rapidly as he talked, "and would be, say, 160 feet long by 35 feet broad and draw about four feet of water. The material would be of iron and steel plating somewhat heavier than that used on light river craft.

"The mortars would be placed in pairs at either end, and the engines and boilers would be set low in the hull. Built so rapidly, the engines as well as the boats would have to be of the simplest sort, of course, but any engine builder will tell you that with the patterns already on hand the construction of a simple direct acting engine is a matter of only a very short time, and the same is true of types of boilers that would do. Besides, in emergency, engines and boilers could be taken out of tugs and other small steamers. It would not be necessary to use very powerful engines, the only object in having them at all being to enable the boats to move themselves from place to place.

"Now when we get the guns ready quickly, since we are told that the making of a piece of heavy modern ordnance is a matter of months? Return to first principles and make them of cast iron. That is quite feasible. The guns would be of sufficient strength if the castings were made heavy enough, especially if re-reinforced by bands of wrought iron. I wouldn't recommend cast iron mortars in anything but an emergency, and it is true that a certain proportion of such hastily made guns would burst, but so do some of the most carefully built up pieces, as the records of every navy and every proving ground in the world will show.

"Now as to the practical operation of the mortar boats. As I have said, they would be used for defense only.

vast advantage over forts, for whenever it appeared that the enemy had closely located a boat it could be moved. This would puzzle the gunners on a hostile fleet immensely and add to the effectiveness of the mortar boat besides, because it could move miles along the coast in some places, thus following the hostile ships. Even when located the boats would offer decidedly elusive targets from their small size, their use of hard coal, which makes no smoke, and their low freeboard, which should not exceed 12 inches at the most.

"Such mortar boats as I have indicated, including the extra expense of hurry work, the howitzers and all complete, could be built for \$100,000 each. No howitzers of exactly the type proposed by Mr. Nixon are now in existence, but that they can be quickly improved from old pieces as well as rapidly built from iron castings has been proved by the English. Under the title 'Howitzers' it is stated in 'Modern Naval Artillery,' a handbook considered standard in the British navy, that while the inaccuracy due to the spherical shell and limited range which formerly attended high range fire has hitherto stood in the way of its general employment the adoption of rifled howitzers and the use of improved carriages and appliances for modifying the range will in future render the mortar of great value in warfare. This book also describes the process of transforming old smoothbore 9 inch mortars into 11 inch

er of the Maine. She is already well under way, the essential parts of iron and steel are all finished or in course of construction, and hundreds of men are now making frantic haste to complete her.

"It might be possible to carry on this work a little faster, but not much, for as many men as can find room to work on, under and about her are hanging away with hammers and rasps with files, boring holes with drills and doing all the other things that it is necessary to do in order to finish the ship. The Cramp yards might be able to build two such ships as quickly as one. In fact, I feel sure that this is so, and it would undoubtedly be possible to turn out five battleships in five years there, or at the rate of one a year, but no matter how much money might be available to do it with human ingenuity has not yet found a way of completing one first class battleship in less than 18 months. As I remember it, that is the record, and though the ship was termed 'complete' at the end of that time, it was even then a long way from being actually ready for fighting service. No full sized battleship should be rushed through and put to sea inside of from two to three years. It should not be forgotten that the chief requirement in a fighting ship, after all, is that it be well built.

"But the United States is now as well prepared as any nation to create an adequate navy, as there are several

ing their ships, both built at home and lately acquired. Victory will always be won by the side which is able to command the most nerve and the best marksmanship, and while accident may possibly step in and help one side or the other in some instances American naval men always try to eliminate chance as much as possible from their side of the game.

"The old monitors? Certainly they are capable of effective work, not in

sea fighting. But monitors should by no means be neglected, for they may be made of great use as coast defenders. Cruisers also are necessary, and so are gunboats, torpedo boats and all the others.

"But the navy needs something else besides ships and guns and ammunition just now, and the need is decidedly imperative too. It is trained men. If heaven should rain down a dozen complete and well equipped battleships to-

have made by his religious writings \$150,000. Every penny of the money was expended by Wesley in charity.

Some of the machines for making matches which are used in these days make 200 revolutions a minute each and turn out about 2,500,000 matches daily, or about 900,000 annually.

A scientist points out that when one is lying down to sleep the heart makes ten strokes less a minute than when one

John Wesley realized a fortune by his literary publications. He is said to

ing more tamely than usual the young abolitionists used to slip to the back of the room and start a hiss. It never failed to rouse him.

The London postoffice directory contains 1,215 square feet of printed matter, while its leaves, if placed end to end, would measure a quarter of a mile.

John Wesley realized a fortune by his literary publications. He is said to

THE QUEER AND QUAIN.

The postal authorities of Paris are said to be about to introduce motorcars and omnibuses for the use of carriers in the delivery of the mails.

The State Historical Society of Kansas has just acquired a valuable historical relic in the form of the cavalry sword worn by General Sumner on July 4,

1856, when he dispersed the first free state legislature of that commonwealth.

It has been calculated that if a pound of thread made from spiders' webs were required it would occupy nearly 28,000 spiders a full year to furnish it.

A scientist declares that the fine complexion of English girls is due to the

fogs which so frequently sweep over England. Dampness seems to permeate the flesh and keep the skin soft. On the other hand, a dry and sunny climate makes a dry and harsh complexion. The natives of desert countries are a living proof of the latter half of this statement.

The wedding present of the Danish nobility to Prince Christina of Denmark, eldest son of the crown prince, is to be a chateau and forest in Jutland, and a very large sum of money has been collected to purchase the property by a distinguished and influential committee. Count Frijs Ejlsberg, to whom the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit last September, has headed the list of subscribers with a contribution of 100,000 kronen.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson writes that "when Wendell Phillips was speak-

ing more tamely than usual the young abolitionists used to slip to the back of the room and start a hiss. It never failed to rouse him.

The London postoffice directory contains 1,215 square feet of printed matter, while its leaves, if placed end to end, would measure a quarter of a mile.

John Wesley realized a fortune by his literary publications. He is said to

ing more tamely than usual the young abolitionists used to slip to the back of the room and start a hiss. It never failed to rouse him.

The London postoffice directory contains 1,215 square feet of printed matter, while its leaves, if placed end to end, would measure a quarter of a mile.

John Wesley realized a fortune by his literary publications. He is said to

ing more tamely than usual the young abolitionists used to slip to the back of the room and start a hiss. It never failed to rouse him.

The London postoffice directory contains 1,215 square feet of printed matter, while its leaves, if placed end to end, would measure a quarter of a mile.

John Wesley realized a fortune by his literary publications. He is said to

ing more tamely than usual the young abolitionists used to slip to the back of the room and start a hiss. It never failed to rouse him.

The London postoffice directory contains 1,215 square feet of printed matter, while its leaves, if placed end to end, would measure a quarter of a mile.

John Wesley realized a fortune by his literary publications. He is said to

ONE MORE BARGAIN---

150 pairs Men's Congress
and Lace Shoes at

\$1 per pair

Wm. Martin & Co's.

Reliable Shoe and Rubber Dealers—No. 10 State St.

TO charge you about half the usual price for Cleaning or putting a main spring in to your watch, and then to even up, make excessive charges for extras that may or may not be done, is not the business methods at

Dickinson's Jeweler,
Stationer,
Art Dealer,

But rather a moderate charge for all work actually done, no more, and, the chances are, will save you money, as well as your watch, in the long run.

WE WANT YOUR EGG TRADE!

600 dozen strictly fresh EGGS, just arrived from Cambridge, N. Y. 20 Eggs for 25c, or 7 dozen for \$1.00. Every Egg guaranteed strictly fresh laid.

Give Us a Trial.

We Can Surely Please You.

BATEMAN'S City Market,
115 Main Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING
ONE-HALF CENT A WORD A DAY.
ADV. OF LESS THAN 20 WORDS
THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS. NO
CHARGE LESS THAN 10 CENTS.

TO RENT.

Small tenement. Apply 18 Summit ave.
Flat in post-office block, hot and cold water
steam heat. Inquire of Clarence Gallup
North Adams Savings Bank Building.

Tenement 7 rooms with latest improvements
150 East Main street. Inquire at the American
Clothing store, 22 State street. F. B. 14
Hardwood farm, a part of house, barn and
land. Very best of opportunities for market
gardening. F. B. Locke, third floor, 90
Main street.

Tenement, 20 Corinth st. Wm. Burton.
Tenement, corner of Hoosac and Ashland
streets, hot and cold water and bath, \$18.
Inquire of O. W. Gallup, North Adams Sav-
ings Bank block.

Tin shop in prosperous town, no competition
low rent. Address "W. W." this office. 242-14
A 6-room tenement, Luther st. \$14 per month
14-room tenement, Potter pl. \$18 per month
14-room tenement, Lincoln st. \$18 per month
Inquire at Burr & Dowling's law office, Mar-
tin's block.

A 7-room tenement, 69 Liberty st.
Two new 6-room flats, all modern improve-
ments. Apply A. B. Pike, 48 East Quincy st.
Desirable tenement on Glen avenue. H. A.
Gallup, Boland block.

FOUND.

A monkey wrench. Owner can have same by
calling at this office. 123-14

FOR SALE.

A pair of second-hand harnesses. Inquire at
54 North st.
Well blooded Bull Leghorn eggs, \$1-18 eggs.
Mrs. J. Mixer, 22 Houghton st. F. B. 264
Ten eggs up to 32c and 34c. Complete
equipment in good condition. F. E. Gur-
ney, 99 Main street, North Adams. F. B. 257-8
Baby carriage, cheap, good as new, can be
seen at Flagg's livery office, 57 Main street.
F. B. 257-8

WANTED.

Energetic unmarried man of good address
for permanent position. Address: Transcript
office.

At once, 12 girls for general housework—30 hrs.
housework, waitress. Apply North Adams
Employment Bureau.

Competent girl wanted for general house-
work. Apply 22 Holbrook street. W. 28-14
AGENTS WANTED.—We want good, reli-
able men to sell our high grade nursery stock,
no experience necessary. Liberal salary or
commission. Solve your business prob-
lems by employment at good pay. Address
W. D. Chase & Co., Geneva, N. Y.

LOST.

Gold pencil, Tiffany make, marked F. Simpson
Finder please return to this office and re-
ceive reward. L. 257-12

SITUATIONS WANTED.

The North Adams Employment Bureau, Room
7, Kimball block, Main street, is heal-
thy for obtaining help and situations.
J. A. George, Manager.

*We have a fine supply of sorted hard
wood, both sawed and split. Call, write
or telephone, T. W. Richmond, coal and
wood.

*V. H. Lyon, the Holden street pho-
tographer, is now prepared to make "The
Klondike," a new novelty in photographs
at 75c a dozen. You ought to see them.
Fine, glass portraits, including \$4.00 work
at \$2.00 with ticket \$1.50. Mat or dull
finish portraits, \$3.00 a dozen. Same with
ticket, \$2.75. We use the Aristo printing
copiers, considered the finest and best
in the world. No fading, absolutely
permanent photographs guaranteed. If

In Addition

To our demonstration of Jellycon
table deserts we will serve to all
who visit our store the balance of
this week, BURNHAM'S NOUR-
ISHING OLAM BOULLION and
CHOWDER. Also Burnham's
famous Beef, Iron and Wine Tonic.
You will do well to call, and have
the lady in attendance explain to
you about their merits.

FINE SAGE CHEESE.

H. A. SHERMAN,
101 Main Street.

EARLY SHERIFF TALK

Heard on the Streets Al-
ready. Deputy Sheriff
Question Leads to
Discussion.

DEMOCRATS WANT A CANDIDATE

To Run Against Sheriff Fuller Next
Fall. Chief Nicholson of Pittsfield
Prominently Mentioned. Lee
May Want Consideration.

Deputy Sheriff talk has induced sheriff
talk. It is early to discuss possible sheriff
candidates for next fall, but the necessity
that is on Sheriff Fuller now of choosing a
deputy to this city has hastened the inevi-
table arrival of gossip as to the probable
sheriff candidate in the county next fall.
All this preliminary gossip centers for its
interest on the man who will probably be
chosen by the Democrats to run against
Mr. Fuller.

It is of course practically certain that
Mr. Fuller will be named by the Republi-
cans to run again for the office he now
holds. His service has been an excellent
one, and in the opinion of most there is
little doubt but that he will be re-elected.
The Democrats, however, are casting
about for a good man to run against him,
and already several names have been
mentioned in this city.

Chief of Police Nicholson of Pittsfield
has the preference in the minds of many
as a possible candidate, from the talk of
the street, and while he has of course said
nothing on the subject, it is understood
that he would not run away from the
nomination. He is popular in Pittsfield,
where his service as chief of police has
been a long one. Many seem to think
that he would make the strongest show-
ing of any man in the county against
Sheriff Fuller, whom it is recognized will
be a hard man to fight.

Other possible candidates have been
mentioned, but it is admitted that the
Democratic nominee will be from Pitts-
field. Local men have heard an occa-
sional word from the more southern part
of the county, and Lee is understood to
be pining for a chance to name a man. The
name of John F. Van Dusen of Pittsfield
is also again heard, this time as a man
who would possibly like to take the field
for sheriff.

Meanwhile Republicans are watching
with interest for the appointment of
deputy here, as on it may depend much
in the coming election. The diverse in-
terests represented make it certain that
feelings are going to be hurt whoever is
appointed, but it is believed that the
sheriff will make more friends by an ap-
pointment of a man chosen on his own
merits rather than on the strength of his
support. The Republicans are confident
that the sheriff's record and ability will
secure his re-election, and the early fig-
uring of the Democrats show that fears are
in the same direction.

Hospital Donations.

Donations to the hospital for March
were as follows: "Busy Bee," 4 sheets, 2
pillow slips; Y. P. S. O. E. Congregational
church, flowers; a friend, magazines; Mrs.
F. W. Clark, magazines; Mrs. L. H. Perry,
papers and magazines; Mrs. George
French, old linen; Mrs. E. B. Pennington,
6 sheets, 8 pillow cases; Swift and Bond,
6 bottles; a friend, papers; a friend,
magazines; Mrs. J. C. Goodrich, banner
for the W. C. T. U. room; Mrs. George
Owens, 3 dozen eggs, 2 cans peaches; Miss
E. Tyler, frying pan, needles; Mrs. G. B.
Perry, electric light for trout piazza.

The Saturday Basket.

March 5—Mrs. Edward Vaden, 2 chick-
ens, 2 cans tomatoes, 2 cans corn, 4 pounds
cheese, 1 pound coffee, 1 pound tapioca,
81 pounds crackers, 81 pounds figs, 2
pounds raisins, 9 pounds granu-
lated sugar, 4 pounds walnuts, 2 dozen
bananas, 2 dozen oranges, 1 dozen lemons.
March 12—Mrs. Frank Pearson, 20
pounds beef, 1 sack potatoes, 1 pound
rice, 1 pound tapioca, 1 pound chocolate,
6 packages macaroni, 2 squashes, 6 packages
gelatin, 2 cans condensed cocoa, 3 cans tomato
soup, 2 cans consommé soup, 2 cans to-
mato sauce, 2 jars peaches, 2 jars cherries,
cucumbers, 2 apple pies.
March 19—Mrs. C. Q. Richmond, 2
roasts of beef, 3 heads of lettuce, 3 bottles
cassero, 2 dozen bananas, 2 dozen lemons,
2 dozen oranges, 1 dozen apples.
March 26—Mrs. W. H. Whitman, 2 tur-
keys, 1 gallon oysters, 1 dozen bananas, 1
dozen oranges, 12 heads lettuce, 2 quarts
cranberries, 1 quart olives.

Mountain Lodge Entertains.

The ladies' night held Wednesday even-
ing by Mountain lodge, A. O. U. W., in
Odd Fellows' lodge room was a very
pleasant affair. A good musical program
relinquished a piano duet by Misses Margu-
erie and Helen Whitaker, singing by Miss
Hazel Nichols, a violin solo by Leah
Kohn, a song and a banjo solo by Miss
Mary C. Brown, singing by Miss Grace
Sprague of Pittsfield, a violin solo by
Master Charles Newman, a recitation by
Miss Kate Curran of Adams and ventrilo-
quism, magic and a Punch and Judy show
by Mr. Flash of Hoosick Falls, N. Y. All
who took part in the program were
juveniles with the exception of Miss
Curran and Mr. Flash. Every number
was well received and the occasion was
one of the pleasantest enjoyed by the
order this season. The attendance was
large, about 300 being present. It was a
family party and the children were on
hand in good numbers. They were
treated to candy and had the happiest
kind of a time. This is the last ladies'
night to be held by the lodge this season.

COLLEGE AGAINST TOWN.

Hearing on Williams College Taxation.
Strong Statements From Town.

The committee on taxation closed the
hearing in Boston Wednesday on the pe-
tition of Williams college for the exemp-
tion of professors' houses from taxation
when they are used for college purposes.
Williamstown was further represented in
opposition to the petition. Ex-Senator
Hickox of Williamstown spoke against
the further legal recognition of exempted
property of the class. Representative
Crouch of Northampton also opposed the
desired exemption. He criticized the col-
leges because they disseminate free trade
sentiments in the community.

The case for Williams college was ar-
gued by Bentley W. Warren. In contra-
diction of the statement that the college
authorities were not disposed to press the
petition, he presented a signed statement
from 14 of the 17 trustees of the college
saying that they were in favor of the
petition and that it represented the opin-
ions of the president and trustees. Fur-
ther, President Carter and Judges Parker
and Dewey had been appointed a com-
mittee with full power in the matter and
they had signed a statement that they
were in favor of the petition and believed
that it represented the opinion of the
trustees and officers of the college.

He presented the following statistics
regarding the financial relation of the
college to the town:—
The alleged increase in exempted real
estate of Williams college has not ex-
ceeded the ratio of increase of real estate
valuation of the whole town. (The fig-
ures giving the increase in college real
estate are Attorney Smith's; the town
figures are from the reports of the secre-
tary of state):—

College real estate.	Total real estate of town.
1877 \$200,000	\$1,282,615 (1878)
1887 240,000	1,483,976
1897 440,000	2,415,080

The arguments for the town were pre-
sented in writing, and made a clear state-
ment in answer to the arguments of the
college.

The supreme court decision that cities
and towns have not the right to exempt
property for a proposed local advantage,
would hold good in the college exemption
as in any other, save where the state
cherishes for the good of the state. The
fact that all church property except a
church edifice is taxed the same as like
property of others, holds good the remon-
strants' general contention.

"The Legislature" the statement said,
"would hardly entertain the proposition
to vote a sum of money to each institution
that would bear interest sufficient to
equalize and offset the exemption asked
for in this bill, and the increased demand
it carries. For instance, \$30,000 to Wil-
liams college bearing 5 per cent. interest,
or \$1500 a year to meet the professors'
house exemption, so the town would not
suffer; then consider the amount necessary
to cover all the state would cherish in its
institutions. The proposition would not
be entertained, but if the petitioners are
satisfied in their request, this is what they
actually ask you to grant."

A public school teacher is as deserving
of exemption of tax on the house he or
she owns and occupies, but no one pro-
poses such a thing, or would it be just,
simply because of occupation, any more
than the minister on account of his sphere
of life. Citizens of Williamstown make
their own sidewalks, sewers largely, until
recently have lighted, sprinkled, policed
streets and borne it by subscription
charges, that the town could not afford to
tax for, and this year will pay these sub-
scriptions in addition to a tax rate of over
\$20. The college enjoys these benefits.
Should not all bear the expense alike?

THE NEW TEA REGULATIONS.

Somewhat Inoperative Because Tea
Previously Imported Do Not Come
Under Provisions.

The new tea regulations which went
into effect a few months ago through an
act of congress are not doing all they were
expected to do in the way of preventing
the sale of impure, spurious and adul-
terated teas. The regulations provide
that all teas containing a certain per-
centage of dust, determined by a sieve
test, or showing "summy" matter, de-
termined by an infusion test, shall be
debarred entry at any port in the United
States.

Dealers, however, say that the scope of
the law is not great enough. They find
that teas far below the standards provided
by the government are being offered for
sale, and investigation shows that very
large stocks of tea are held that could not
possibly come in under the provisions of
the new law. Some of these teas were
imported in anticipation of the passage
of the law, but many of them have been
held here for years—an unsalable article,
but now being fustled on the public. The
discussion in progress has again called
attention to the machine made teas grown
in Ceylon and India. In addition to the
fact that in all the processes of manipula-
tion, they are handled by machinery, thus
obviating contact with the hand, they go
to the consumer in the virgin state, no
artificial coloring matter being used in
their preparation. The consumption year
after year shows a phenomenal increase,
due to their innate merits, purity and
cleanliness.

Spring humors, boils, pimples, eruptions,
sores may be completely cured by
purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsa-
parilla.

WATCH WAS PAWNED

Davis Accused Others of
Robbing Him But Had
Ticket on His Person.

IS CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS

Other Cases in Police Court. Mary
Rarick Put on Probation.
Miscellaneous "Drunks"
and Other Sinners.

Henry Davis, the woodchopper from
South Lincoln, Vt., who claimed to have
been robbed of his watch and \$18, was in
court this morning charged with drunk-
enness. The case was continued until
April 4 under \$50 bonds.

Since the arrest of Joseph Foley and
John Buckley for the crime of larceny
from person, alleging that they robbed
Davis, some peculiar things have come to
light which make it appear as though
Davis was trying to "work" the police de-
partment and the two men arrested.

The police were awake, however, for
such possibilities and discovered that
Davis himself pawned his watch in this
city and Foley, who is out on bail, states
that Davis came to him Wednesday and
asked him for \$4 to get out of town.
As a result Chief Kendall thinks that
Davis was either too drunk to know what
had happened or was attempting to de-
ceive the force. It is probable with all
the facts considered that Foley and
Buckley will be discharged at the next
hearing of the case.

The case of Mary T. Rarick of Adams
for adultery also came up this morning.
State Agent Morton was present and Law-
yer T. F. Cassidy of Adams appeared for
the defendant. The girl is only 16 years
old and Mr. Cassidy asked that she be
placed on probation. Her grandfather,
Daniel Rarick of Adams, with whom she
lived and who swore out the complaint
against her at Adams for being a stubborn
child, said he wanted to withdraw and
asked that she be allowed to go home
with him. She was placed on one
month's probation.

Michael J. Dineen and Thomas Nealon
were arrested Wednesday, charged with
drunkenness and disturbing the peace.
They were bailed out and were defaulted
in court this morning. William S. Lud-
den for drunkenness was placed on three
months probation. The continued case
against Kittle McAdoo for concealing
stolen property was continued until to-
morrow morning. Michael Cody was
charged with drunkenness and disturbing
the peace. Both cases were continued
until tomorrow morning under \$150
bonds.

ROAD MACHINE AND CHEMICAL.

City Officials Make a Tour of Inspec-
tion in Other Cities.

Mayor Cady, Commissioner Emigh and
Chief Engineer Byars took a business trip
Wednesday to Troy and Albany. Mr. W.
Moseley of Eagle Bridge, N. Y., agent for
the new western reversible road machine,
boarded the train at that place and be-
tween there and Troy the negotiations for
the purchase of a machine, which has
been pending for some time, were closed.
The machine is considered by Commis-
sioner Emigh the best in use. It is well
constructed and easily handled and has
various new features which are believed
to be practical and valuable. The
machine is manufactured by the Western
Wheeler Surface company of Aurora, Ill.
The price is \$250, but some reduction was
secured and the city's old road machine,
which had not been used for some years
was traded in. The machine will be de-
livered in a day or two and will be set up
and ready for use early next week.

In Troy and Albany the fire department
headquarters were visited and chemical
engines were inspected. The commis-
sioners and chief engineers gladly gave
all the information they could and also
got out the engines and showed how they
work. The chief engineer in Albany said
that in response to 218 alarms since the
engines went into use in that city the
hose had been used but 12 times, and he
considered that the engines had paid for
themselves several times over. Troy has
not used the engines as long as Albany
has, but is equally pleased with them.
There are four or five of the engines in
use in Albany. The local officials were
favorably impressed by what they learned
and it is highly probable that a chemical
engine will soon be added to the fire ap-
paratus of this city.

Incidentally the party noticed the con-
dition of streets in the two cities and they
say they did not see one as clean as Main
street. Broadway in Albany they say
was "nowhere" in comparison.

Congregational Fair Continued.

The "Klondike" fair by the Congrega-
tional ladies in the church drew another
large crowd last evening and the hall was
crowded. The entertainment given Tues-
day were repeated as successfully as be-
fore. The ladies will continue the fair
this evening, when at the request of many
who were unable to attend in the after-
noon, the May pole dance and operetta,
"Going to Market," will be repeated.
The fair will begin at 7.30 o'clock.
The fair throughout has been most suc-
cessful, and the president of the society,
Mrs. R. L. Chase, Mrs. Fairfield, Mrs.
Memmoth, Mrs. Schram, Miss Mildred
Winslow, Miss Alice Barnes, Miss Jose-
phine Rice, Miss Robinson, Miss Blanche-
ard, Miss McDuffie, Miss Mary Stevens
and Miss Babson.

YOU MAKE
A MISTAKE

If you do not take advantage of our big

CUT - PRICE SALE!

Hundreds did come in and look through our immense stock,
and as a result we did a rushing week's business.

A FEW SAMPLES OF WHAT WE OFFER:

Antique Oak Finish Chamber Sets, for which
a low price would be \$18. Our Price **\$12.49**

A Fine Go-Cart, with wire adjustable
wheels; a fair price, \$4.50. Our Price **\$2.98**

A pretty Baby carriage, upholstered in good,
durable material worth \$8. Our Price **\$5.25**

Morris Chair, with solid oak frame, adjust-
able to four positions, worth \$7. Our Price **\$3.98**

\$12 Couch, such as we sold a dozen last
week, and a few left at **\$8.30**

Do You Wonder That We Are Busy?

Come early in the forenoon and we can
give you better attention than in the
afternoon or evening.

BURDETT & CO.,

113 Main St., No. Adams.

LAW IS OFF April 1st.

ON

BROOK TROUT.

Finest selected stock of Fishing Tackle ever shown
in this city. Rods of all kinds, Reels, Lines, Snell Hooks,
Baskets, Flies and Fly Books, Split Shot, Artificial Bait.
Everything for the Fisherman. Look over our stock before
buying.

J. M. DARBY'S Hardware Store,
49 EAGLE STREET.

Late and Correct Novelties.

—GO TO THE—

Boston Cloak and Suit Co.

29 EAGLE STREET.

Ladies' spring jackets, silk
lined, \$4 to \$12.
Misses Spring jackets 3.75
to \$10.
Children's reefers, 1.40 to
\$6.
Ladies' spring suits 7 to
\$20.
Ladies' dress skirts 1.25
to \$10.
Ladies' silk waists 3.50 to
\$8.

Our Leader

Ladies' cheviot outing suits
in all colors both skirt and
jacket lined with heavy taf-
feta silk. Price \$12.98.

Notice.

Ladies' suits and jackets
made to order like any in
stock at same price.

Boston Cloak and Suit Co.

29 EAGLE STREET.



**Bar-
nard
& Co.**

BLACKINTON CORNER

Our Men's and Boys' Outfitting Rooms are busy places these days. Our
clothes are the right sort selected for durability as
well as for dressy appearance. None but reliable fabrics are allowed on our shelves, every
garment absolutely warranted to stand the test of wear, money refunded or a new suit if
not satisfactory.

We Have More Nice Things than ever this season and purchasers
soon find out where the best things are
to be found. Our top coats and suits for men are simply elegant and low prices prevail, \$8
\$10, \$12, \$15, and \$20, all reliable.

CHILDREN'S TOP COATS for early spring weather, 4 to 15 years, at \$3 and \$4 in light
tan covert cloths.